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TELEGRAMS.

Proposed Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Writ in Great Britain.

Rumors of an Intended Change in the French Ministry.

Admiral Farragut at an Italian State Dinner.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Proceedings—Proposed Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act—Sentence of a Fenian—Change of Mail Station in the West Indies.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14—Midnight.

In the House of Commons this evening Earl MAYO, the Chief Secretary for Ireland, asked leave to bring in a bill to suspend the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* for a short period from the 1st of March. He said the Fenian leaders had shown an utter disregard of their oaths of allegiance to the Crown; and stated that out of two hundred and sixty-eight Fenians who had been arrested, ninety-five were Americans. He concluded by saying that although the Government had succeeded in repressing the rebels, still an extension of its powers was necessary to enable it to complete the work.

Leave to bring in the bill was granted.

Lord STANLEY laid before the House additional papers on the subject of the *Alabama* claims. These documents have already been published.

LENNON, who was convicted of treason-felony, but not of murder, was yesterday brought before the Court and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for the term of fifteen years. After receiving his sentence, LENNON made a bitter and defiant speech, in which he predicted that before he had served out the term of his imprisonment the British monarchy would be overthrown. He gloried in the act for which he was now condemned, and hoped an opportunity would be given him to repeat it.

It has been decided that the British West India mail steamers shall cease calling at the Island of St. Thomas, but some other place, probably Jamaica, will be chosen as a mail station for the steamers.

FRANCE.

Rumored Intended Ministerial Changes—Discussion of the Press Bill—Progress of the Organization of the National Guard.

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 14—Evening.

Rumors are current here of a contemplated change in the Ministry in deference to the wishes and sentiments of the Liberal Party.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day an amendment, which was proposed by M. BERRYER, to the bill for the regulation of the Press, introducing certain reforms in the administration of the Court of Justice, was defeated after a stormy debate.

The Government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard in all the departments of France, in accordance with the provisions of the Army bill recently adopted by the Senate and Legislative Body.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

His Attendance at an Italian State Dinner—Speculations as to the Purpose of his Visit.

FLORENCE, Friday, Feb. 14.

Yesterday evening Admiral FARRAGUT, having recovered from his slight illness, attended a State dinner at the Royal Palace, to which he was invited by King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

The Admiral was received with marked courtesy by the King, and was treated with great honor and consideration by the distinguished company assembled.

Among those present on the occasion were the members of the Italian Cabinet, the high officials of the Royal Court and of the City of Florence, and the chief officers of the army and the navy.

The Italian journals contain frequent reports in regard to the visit of Admiral FARRAGUT, and seem to be persuaded that he is here on some mission of great importance. The last rumor which has appeared, is to the effect that his object is to obtain a naval station in the Mediterranean for the United States, and that he has been instructed to apply to the Italian Government for the use of the port of Spezzia for that purpose.

ITALY.

Parliamentary Inquiries as to the Object of the Expedition to South America Unanswered.

FLORENCE, Friday, Feb. 14.

MENABREA, the Prime Minister, has told the Parliament, in reply to a question, that the Government had dispatched seven ships to the River La Plata, South America, but gave no information as to the object of the expedition.

ABYSSINIA.

Progress of the British Expedition—Theodorus and the Captives at Magdala.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.

The following is the latest news which has been received from Annesley Bay:

The auxiliary corps of Egyptians remain in Abyssinia, and are moving forward as the expedition advances, notwithstanding the request made by the English Government to the Pasha of Egypt, that they be withdrawn.

Reports from the interior state that King THEODORUS and the British captives were at Magdala.

Supreme Court Justice for Massachusetts Appointed.

BOSTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

Gov. BULLOCK has appointed JAMES D. COLT, of Pittsfield, Associate Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court, in place of REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, appointed Chief Justice.

EDWIN C. MAGUIRE, who was convicted of manslaughter by shooting EDWARD FINNERTY, has been sentenced to seven years in the State Prison.

The Fire in Wilmington—Further Particulars.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Friday, Feb. 14.

A number of persons were buried beneath the ruins of a falling wall at the fire which took place this morning. One white and four negro firemen have thus far been taken from the ruins in a mangled condition. It is thought all will die. A large number of hands are at work on the ruins to recover other bodies. It is feared ten or twelve were crushed. The fire was confined to the buildings mentioned in the dispatch last night. The loss is about $125,000.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Florida Convention.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Friday, Feb. 14.

The excitement among the delegates to the Convention has been intense for the past four hours, and serious apprehensions of a collision between the Billings' faction and the majority of the Convention are felt. The former held a meeting to-night, and at the suggestion of the civil authorities the military are protecting the Capitol from a possible violent demonstration.

Twenty-eight members were present in the Convention to-day.

A bill of rights was adopted, declaring the equal rights of all men, and incorporating the provisions of the Constitutions of Vermont and Missouri.

The legislative, judicial and administrative articles were adopted. All Judges are appointive; those of the Supreme Court for life or good behavior, and Circuit Judges for eight years. County Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts are appointive, but constables are to be elected by the people. The State officers to be appointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate, are the Secretary of State, Attorney-General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Surveyor-General, Superintendent of Education, Adjutant-General and Commissioner of Emigration.

The Bill of Rights declares that the State shall ever remain a member of the Union, and the people shall form part of the American nation.

The legislative article establishes uniform legislation.

An ordinance was passed repealing the unequal taxation for the support of schools imposed on freedmen.

Mr. BUTLER was admitted as a delegate, and GEO. WALKER was declared ineligible because he acted as a judge of election.

The Convention declared, in the case of BUTLER, that it has full plenary powers, and is absolute and supreme in judging of the qualifications of its members.

The minority generally absent themselves from the hall.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Louisiana Reconstruction Convention, yesterday, adopted a resolution asking for the appointment of Gen. MOWER to the command of the Fifth Military District, in case of Gen. HANCOCK's removal, which was to-day amended so as to read Gen. SHERIDAN instead of Gen. MOWER.

To-day was the sixty-fourth day of the session.

Another resolution abolishing the additional thirty per cent. per diem failed.

The Committee on Style reported that the Constitution as revised had been sent to the printer and would be ready for the action of the Convention on Monday morning, together with the suggestions of the Committee on the amendments proposed.

The Convention adjourned till Monday.

The Arkansas Convention.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Friday, Feb. 14.

The Reconstruction Convention adjourned to-day, subject to the call of the President, or in case of his death, to the call of one of the five Vice-Presidents.

One of the last acts was a speech by the Chaplain, urging the delegates to go home, and with the aid of the Lord, carry the ratification of the Constitution.

The Conservative members presented a written protest against the Constitution, and asked that it be attached to the Constitution. This was refused, but the protest was ordered to be spread upon the records. It declares that the new Constitution is subversive of the rights of the citizens of the State, and if ratified will bring desolation upon the people.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Friday, Feb. 14.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported in favor of exempting property of the value of twelve hundred dollars from seizure for debts contracted after the ratification of the Constitution.

A resolution prohibiting ministers, bank officers and prosecuting Attorneys from being members of the Legislature was tabled.

The oyster tax was discussed during the remainder of the day.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Thursday, Feb. 14.

The North Carolina Reconstruction Convention was to-day engaged in discussing the Bill of Rights, but no action was taken.

The Convention will hold night sessions, beginning with to-night.

The South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Friday, Feb. 14.

The Reconstruction Convention was engaged to-day in discussing the new Constitution. Nothing of general interest transpired.

The Convention Election in Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 14.

A dispatch from Galveston says the Convention is undoubtedly carried, the Conservatives voting against it, or wholly abstaining from voting. No general returns have yet been received.

The Comptroller-General of Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Friday, Feb. 14.

A special dispatch to the Macon *Telegraph*, dated Rome, Feb. 13, says: "Ex-Comptroller-General BURNS was arrested to-day by order of Gen. MEADE, and is now confined in the barracks, for refusing to deliver the records of his office."

Canadian Affairs—A Ship Canal Proposed—Frontier Fortifications.

TORONTO, Canada, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Directors of the proposed Huron and Ontario ship-canal had an interview with the Attorney-General yesterday. A lengthy discussion took place, which was of an encouraging nature. English and American capitalists are ready to undertake the construction of the canal if the grant can be obtained, with a capital of $40,000,000.

MONTREAL, Canada, Friday, Feb. 14.

Adjutant-Gen. McDOUGALL, in a lecture before the Militia Officers' Association, strongly urged the necessity of fortifying the frontier. He said the preservation of Canada in the event of war with the United States depended on the construction of a series of detached forts, in wide circumference, without which, in the absence of a sound militia system, Canada was indefensible.

The steamer *Aurora* has been sunk at Lachine by water rising over the ice and pouring in at her cabin windows.

Gen. Schofield and the Tobacco Inspectors.

RICHMOND, Friday, Feb. 14.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued an order vacating all Tobacco Inspectors' offices on the 1st of March, where the occupants cannot take the oath of office. He has also addressed a letter to the Court of Magistrates asking why certain inspectors were allowed to qualify without taking the test oath.

The Democratic Nominating Convention—Proposal from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 14.

At a meeting to-day of the Committees appointed by the Democratic Executive Committee, the General Council and the Board of Trade, a paper was prepared and addressed to the National Democratic Executive Committee urging the selection of Louisville as the place for the meeting of the next National Democratic Convention. The Committee propose to erect a suitable building for the Convention, to pay all the expenses of holding it, and in addition to our abundant hotel accommodations, to open the houses of the people to the guests, and extend to them genuine old Kentucky hospitality.

Affairs in Northern Mexico—An Independent Government Proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 14.

Acapulco advices to Feb. 6 have been received.

The opposing Governors in the State of Guerrero, ALVAREZ and JIMINEZ, were still preparing for battle, but no collision had taken place. It is expected that the new duty imposed on silver dollars will cause extensive smuggling.

LACEDO had sent messengers to the Governors of Chihuahua, Durango, Sonora and Sinaloa with propositions for the formation of an independent Government, to be called the Republic of the Pacific, to include Lower California and a portion of Jalisco.

Gens. GARZA, CORTINA, CANALES and CARAVAJAL are reported to favor this new Northern Republic.

Republican Mass Meeting at Hartford—Gen. Grant Indorsed.

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday, Feb. 14.

The first Republican mass meeting of the campaign was held in Allyn Hall this evening. There was a large attendance and much enthusiasm. JAMES G. BATTERSON presided. The names of GRANT and BUCKINGHAM for President and Vice-President, and of JEWELL and WAYLAND for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, were loudly cheered. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov. JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, Hon. O. H. PLATT, Hon. JULIUS L. STRONG, JAMES G. BATTERSON, EZRA HALL, BERNARD PETERS and others. The speakers all indorsed Congress, GRANT, BUCKINGHAM and the Republican State ticket.

The Central Pacific Railway—Convention in Nevada.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Feb. 14.

It is reported that the Central Pacific Railway Company has purchased the San José Railroad, and determined upon San Francisco as the terminus.

B. DOLHEGNY, an importer of liquors, has failed. His liabilities are estimated at over $250,000.

The Union State Convention of Nevada will meet at Carson City on the 8th of April, to select delegates to the National Republican Convention, which assembles in Chicago in May.

Flour—Extra, $8 25; Superfine, $7 50. Wheat quiet at $2 50@$2 70 for ordinary to choice. Legal tenders 72.

Railroad Consolidation.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Feb. 14.

WILLIAM P. LOGAN, Esq., and a committee of business men from Pittsburg have arrived in Baltimore, and will to-day meet a number of merchants and members of the City Government, for the purpose of interchanging views in reference to the proposed connection of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad with Baltimore.

A Clergyman Whipped by Ruffians in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Feb. 14.

HENRY C. NEAL, a Methodist preacher, was, on Sunday last, seized by a gang of ruffians while on his way to fill an appointment in Blount County, and cruelly whipped.

A Soldier Shot by a Freedman.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Feb. 14.

A soldier of the Twenty-fifth Infantry was shot and mortally wounded last night by a freedman, for insulting the wife of the latter.

The Ohio Rescinding Resolutions—Secretary Seward's Letter.

The following is the letter from Secretary SEWARD, which was transmitted to the Ohio Legislature by Gov. COX on the 12th inst.:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1868.

To His Excellency, R. B. Hayes, Governor of Ohio:

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of — January, 1868, transmitting joint resolutions relative to withdrawing the assent of the State of Ohio from the proposed fourteenth Constitutional Amendment, adopted by the General Assembly of Ohio Jan. 13, 1868—the letter, with the inclosure, having been referred to this Department by the President.

A resolution of the General Assembly, of Ohio, following that above referred to, and a copy of which is authenticated by the signatures of the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the Senate, requesting the President to cause to be forwarded to the Governor of Ohio any and all papers on file in the Executive Department at Washington, certifying the ratification by the General Assembly of Ohio of said proposed Constitutional Amendment. Upon this I am instructed to say that the Department of State is organized, among other things, for the safe keeping of the public archives, and that there is no law permitting the Secretary to withdraw therefrom any document which has been committed to its custody, whether at the request of an individual or of a State.

The resolution ratifying the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and that rescinding it, and withdrawing the ratification, will therefore remain on the files of this Department, and have such effect as they may respectively be entitled to.

I have the honor to be very respectfully
Your obedient servant,
WM. H. SEWARD.

Flood in China—Overflowing of the Yellow River—Terrific Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

The Shanghae correspondence of the Boston *Traveller*, dated Dec. 9, refers thus to the recent flood:

"China's sorrow, the Whang hu, part and parcel of the Yellow River, has overflown its banks in its periodical deluge, but this season causing almost unlimited devastation, flooding a space of over four thousand miles and sweeping off entire villages, and inundating any and everything in the rush of waters. Thousands have perished, while over sixty towns and villages cease to exist. The remaining ones are so flooded that their inhabitants go in boats from house to house seeking shelter, or food from the scanty remains of the gathered crop—barely enough to last for a few days—and then suffering and starvation awaits them during the winter months. The amount of destitution even now is absolutely frightful, and unless the Chinese Government takes active measures before the frost sets in, these hard-working farming people will hardly survive their at best miserable existence. Their past experience has taught them to rely on their own resources only, as Government will hardly extend a helping hand to dying fellow-creatures."

Relieving the Wants of the Poor.

No. 24 NORFOLK-STREET, Friday, Feb. 14, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The notices of the movements of the Thirteenth Ward Citizens' Poor Relief Committee, so kindly given from time to time in the NEW-YORK TIMES and other newspapers of the City, having in several instances, but more particularly shown by the circumstance I am about to relate, so materially aided our efforts, that I deem it but justice, in the name of the Committee, to give expression to our gratitude.

Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY but recently sent us a check for $250, and Mr. WILLIAM M. TWEED his for a like amount, and from various other sources quite $3,000 have been received.

Yesterday, a gentleman, attracted by an item concerning us in one of the morning journals, called on one of our visitors, Dr. JOHN M. GRIFFITHS, and stating he was an executor of the estate of the late Mr. WILLIAM OGILVIE, long a resident of our ward, placed in his hands a check for *five hundred dollars*, which, he said, was in compliance with discretionary instructions contained in the will, it "being for the relief of the poor of the Thirteenth Ward." This very handsome sum will go so far toward the amelioration of the condition of the destitute in our midst, that I trust you will spare space to permit a public acknowledgment of its reception.

To have succeeded in modifying the sufferings of our poor, and to command by our peculiar system of labor the commendation of the Press and confidence of the public, is a source of pride to myself and associates. Very respectfully,

JOSEPH H. TOOKER,
Of the Thirteenth Ward Citizens' Poor Relief Committee.

THE RELIEF ASSOCIATION AT NEWARK.—At the Relief Association store, No. 108 Mulberry-street, Newark, there were on Monday 150 applicants supplied; on Tuesday, 164, and on Wednesday 216. They are supplied with beans, rice, molasses, pork, beef and mutton for soup, rye or buckwheat flour and Indian meal.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE..WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Chair laid before the Senate a memorial praying for a modification of the tax on liquor. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Messrs. TRUMBULL, CONKLING and WILLIAMS presented memorials from officers of the volunteer army protesting against the passage of the bill introduced by Mr. WILSON relative to the commutation for pay, and setting forth that their claims are equitable and grow out of the law of Congress, the decision of which is now pending in the Supreme Court. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILSON doubted whether any legislation was necessary on the subject. It was a question for the Courts to decide. In his opinion the intention of Congress in the law was otherwise.

On motion of Mr. MORGAN further petitions relative to the legalization of gold contracts were laid on the table.

Petitions on the subject of economy in public expenditures were presented by Messrs. HOWARD and others, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. CAMERON and CATTELL presented a petition from the citizens of Pennsylvania, asking for a change in the Revenue laws, so that goods passing through New-York, intended for other points, shall be delivered at their destination under bond and duty paid. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BUCKALEW presented a petition from manufacturers and dealers in coal oil, praying that the present mode of gauging, out of which grow many frauds, be changed, and a system of weighing be established. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to restore Lieut.-Commander ABBOTT to the retired list, which was taken up and passed.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department, reported by him yesterday, was taken up.

Mr. FESSENDEN asked whether thirty days was not an unnecessarily long time for the incumbency of such vacancy.

Mr. TRUMBULL said, as the law now stands, the President could supply vacancies for eight months, which had been thought an unreasonable length of time. He had no objection to the time being made shorter still.

Mr. FESSENDEN moved to amend by making it ten days, and by inserting after the word "vacancies" "occasioned by death or resignation."

The amendment was agreed to, and discussion as to the effect of the bill in repealing existing laws on the subject.

Mr. HOWE offered an amendment providing that no officer appointed to fill such vacancies shall receive any compensation additional to the salary he is entitled to, without such assignment.

After further discussion the amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill reducing the expenses of the War Department, and for other purposes.

He also offered a resolution inquiring of the President whether any new military department, division, or district has been authorized, and if so under what authority of law.

UNLAWFUL USE OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN introduced a bill to prevent and punish the unlawful use of public money and property, which provides that any person having control of money or property of the United States, who shall loan, deposit or otherwise make use of the same for his own or another's benefit, without authority of law, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and be punished by a fine not exceeding double the amount unlawfully used, and by imprisonment at hard labor, not less than one year, nor more than fifteen years. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP AGAIN.

The special order, the resolution to admit PHILIP F. THOMAS, Senator elect from Maryland, was taken up, and Mr. BUCKALEW took the floor. He deprecated the course debate had taken, and claimed that injustice had been done to the personal character of Mr. THOMAS, of whom he spoke highly, eulogizing the modesty and gentlemanly feeling which had prompted him in refraining from appearing to urge his admission. Mr. BUCKALEW defended Mr. THOMAS at length from the charges made against him, and claimed that the debate should have been confined to the report of the Committee; that nothing had appeared to authorize the exclusion, unless found in the fact that Mr. THOMAS had given his son $100 when about to join the rebel army. He condemned the political aspect the debate had taken and said Mr. THOMAS should be arraigned before no other bar than that of public opinion, which alone had condemned the editors and others who had opposed the Mexican war and the War of 1812. This was a country of freedom of opinion and Mr. THOMAS had transgressed no law. If Mr. THOMAS had said there were traitors to the Union in Congress it was no stronger language than had been used by many on the other side, whatever might be said of its taste.

Mr. SHERMAN agreed that they had no right to exclude Mr. THOMAS for political reasons, but every legislative body had power to exclude persons who would bring reproach upon it—a power the British House of Commons had often exercised. He again contended that the act of Mr. THOMAS, at the outbreak of the war, aided the rebellion.

Mr. HOWARD took issue with the statement of Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday, that no war existed when Mr. THOMAS resigned in January, 1861, and asserted that there had then been a number of acts of war committed by rebels in arms against the Government, reciting the occurrences of December, 1860, in the South, and asking whether Mr. THOMAS was ignorant of them or of the machinations of FLOYD and COBB in the interest of the rebels. Mr. HOWARD then proceeded to discuss the letter of resignation of Mr. THOMAS, and the other points heretofore discussed. He felt bound to say from the evidence that in his opinion the motive set up by Mr. THOMAS in his attempt at exculpation for the act of aiding his son to join the rebellion was not the true one, being inconsistent with his whole course of conduct at that time. It was made their duty by the act of 1862 to exclude from this body all taint of treason, and he would never vote to allow those who had been engaged in rebellion to take their seats here.

Mr. MORTON followed, and he likewise combatted the several arguments of Mr. TRUMBULL, and argued that Mr. THOMAS could not take the oath truthfully having given both aid and countenance to the rebellion. He asked what greater encouragement or countenance could be given to the rebellion than leaving the Government in the hour of its peril? He also discredited the whole testimony of the son and thought the act of aiding him to join the rebellion was the fitting sequel of the conduct of THOMAS who had since shown by his speech that he was unchanged in feeling.

Mr. STEWART followed in opposition, arguing that if it had been proposed by the South to confiscate Mr. THOMAS' property during the war, he could have advanced good reasons against it in his whole conduct.

Mr. FOWLER defended the course of his colleague in the other House, (Col. STOKES,) who had several times, in the course of debate, been held up as a justification of the admission of Mr. THOMAS, and gave his reasons for voting in the negative.

Mr. DRAKE instanced, as a later precedent than that of the Stokes case cited by Mr. TRUMBULL yesterday, the case of JOHN YOUNG BROWN, whom the House yesterday declined to admit for disloyal words spoken at the outbreak of war.

Mr. TIPTON reiterated the consideration which would influence him in voting for the admission.

Mr. JOHNSON announced his intention to close the debate on Monday, and hoped the vote would not be further deferred.

The Senate then, at 4:30 o'clock, went into Executive Session, and about 5 o'clock adjourned to meet on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WOOD offered a resolution directing the General of the Army to furnish all the correspondence, by telegraph or otherwise, between himself and Major-Gen. HANCOCK, relating to the removal of the Councilmen in New-Orleans, which was adopted.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. LOGAN introduced a bill to establish a new Judiciary Circuit in Illinois, to be held at Galesburg, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. LOGAN also introduced a joint resolution providing that from and after the 1st of June, 1868, all United States Bonds shall pay an internal tax of two per cent. per annum, to be collected by deducting one per cent. semi-annually from the coupons at the Treasury, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. LOGAN asked leave to introduce a bill prohibiting officers of the United States Government from receiving pay, royalty or allowance on any invention or patent while in the service.

Mr. CHANDLER objected.

On motion of Mr. FLANDERS, of Washington Territory, amended by Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Montana Territory, the Secretary of the Interior was directed to furnish information as to all claims on file in his Department growing out of Indian wars.

Mr. VAN HORN, of Missouri, introduced a bill relating to the Bureau of Civil Engineering in the Navy Department, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. COVODE presented a communication giving the history of the whisky frauds in New-Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. CLARKE, of Kansas, introduced a bill to abolish and forever prohibit the system of peonage and Indian slavery in New-Mexico, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

MEMORIALS PRESENTED.

Mr. HOOPER, of Utah, presented a memorial from the Governor and Legislative Assembly of Utah, for the establishment of a land office in Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a memorial from citizens of Ozanzee and Washington Counties, Wisconsin, for an appropriation for the harbor at Fort Washington, Wis., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PRIVATE RELIEF BILLS.

The House then proceeded, as the business of the morning hour on Friday, to the consideration of reports of a private character.

Mr. MYERS, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to receive and entertain a renewed application of CHARLES GRAFTON PAGE, of Washington, for letters patent for his induction apparatus and circuit breakers known as the "induction coil," and if he be found the first inventor thereof, to issue a patent, reserving the rights of persons now owning and issuing such apparatus.

After explanation by Mr. MYERS and the reading of the report, from which it appeared that the induction coil of RHUMENKORFF, for which he was in 1864 awarded the French Imperial prize of 50,000 francs, was substantially the invention of PAGE, exhibited by him in 1839 and 1840, but was not patented because he was in the Government employment.

The bill was then passed.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Illinois, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to hear the application of the widow and heirs of THOMAS W. HARVEY, for the reëxtension of the patent of the 30th of May, 1846, reissued on the 28th of December, 1858, for an improvement in the machine for cutting screws, and of the patent of the 18th of August, 1846, reissued on the 4th of January, 1859, for an improvement in the machine for drilling screw heads, the reëxtension to be only for the benefit of the widow and legal heirs.

Mr. FARNSWORTH asked if this was not the same proposition as was before the House last year, and was then defeated.

Mr. BROMWELL said that it was.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, suggested that the patentee had had the benefit of the invention for 21 years.

Mr. VAN WYCK remarked that the American Screw Company, which had the use of the patent, had made enormous dividends.

Mr. SCOFIELD made a plea for the family of the inventor, whom he said he had known in his youth in Western New-York.

The previous question was then moved and seconded.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to lay the bill on the table.

The motion was negatived by yeas, 43; nays, 89.

Mr. BROMWELL closed the discussion by an argument in support of the bill, which he assured the House was intended solely for the benefit of the widow and heirs of HARVEY, the bill containing an express provision that it should not be valid for the purpose of carrying out any alleged assignment, transfer, arbitration or award heretofore had between the heirs and any other person. This provision had been put in the bill because the bill of last Congress was defeated on the sole ground that it would inure to the benefit of the American Screw Company.

Mr. BUTLER asked Mr. BROMWELL whether he would say that there was no understanding between the widow of Harvey and the American Screw Company for the transfer of her interest under the bill.

Mr. BROMWELL replied that he did not know what understanding there was between any widow and anybody else. [Laughter.] The widow and heirs would of course have the full right to dispose of their interest under the bill.

Mr. BUTLER stated that his information was that HARVEY had entered into a bond of $10,000 with a Massachusetts man, to assign the patent to him, but that he subsequently sold it to the Providence Company for $125,000, paying the $10,000 forfeit. That explained why Massachusetts was not in favor of paying any more money, by way of royalty, to Rhode Island.

Mr. JENCKES denied that the Providence Company had obtained the patent for any such consideration.

Mr. BUTLER said he had his information from a member of the House, Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, who had himself made the bargain and received the $10,000 forfeit from HARVEY.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, remarked that while he was a member of the Committee on Ways and Means that Committee investigated this matter for three years, and ascertained that all the inventions of screws had been monopolized by the Providence Company, and that an English company which had been established in the United States for the manufacture of wood screws had been bought up by the Providence Company.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Massachusetts, opposed the bill, arguing that it was for the benefit of one of the greatest monopolies in the country, and that without any extension of the patent it would take at least five years to allow other companies to compete with the American Screw Company.

Mr. VAN WYCK opposed the bill, and related some facts published in the New-York *Evening Post*, showing that the American Screw Company, starting with an original capital of $75,000 had now a capital of $1,000,000, after making dividends estimated at $10,000,000. He asked whether the industry and labor of the country should be any longer taxed to glut such a rich corporation.

Mr. BROMALL said that he knew it was on just such statements that the bill of last Congress was defeated, but that although notice was given to all the manufacturers of wood screws in the country, no opposition was made before the Committee on Patents to the bill.

Mr. MYERS repeated that statement, and protested that the bill was not for the benefit of the American Screw Company, rather intimating that the opposition came from that source.

Mr. BOUTWELL characterized the bill as a proposition to tax the laboring and industrial interests of the country for seven years to the extent of millions of dollars. If the Committee believe that the widow and heirs of HARVEY were proper objects of national charity, it would be better to report a bill giving them $100,000 or half a million, than to pass this bill.

Mr. BUTLER said that he found from further inquiry that the only mistake in his statement was the assertion that HARVEY had paid the forfeit of $10,000. He had not done so.

After some further discussion the House proceeded to vote on the bill and it was defeated—Yeas 57, nays 71.

The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnell, Banks, Beatty, Beek, Benjamin, Bromwell, Broomall, Chanler, Clarke of Kansas, Coburn, Ferris, Getz, Gravely, Haight, Halsey Higby, Hill, Hopkins, Hubbard of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Johnson, Kerr, Knott, Koontz, Lawrence of Penn., Loan, Logan, McClurg, McCormick, Mercur, Miller, Mullins, Mungen, Myers, Newcomb, Nunn, O'Neill, Orth, Peters, Pile, Poland, Polsley, Scofield, Sitgreaves, Starkweather, Stewart, Stokes, Taffe, Trimble of Tenn., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of Mo., Washburn of Indiana, Windom, Woodbridge—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Ames, Baker, Beaman, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Buckland, Butler, Churchill, Clarke of Ohio, Cobb, Cornell, Covode, Cullom, Dawes, Eckley, Ela, Eldridge, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Garfield, Glossbrenner, Golladay, Grover, Harding, Hawkins, Holman, Hotchkiss, Hubbard of Conn., Humphrey, Hunter, Judd, Julian, Kelley, Kelsey, Ketcham, Kitchen, Laflin, Lawrence of Ohio, Lincoln, Loughridge, Marvin, McCarthy, Niblack, Nicholson, Paine, Perham, Phelps, Pike, Plants, Price, Pruyn, Randall, Raum, Sawyer, Spalding, Stevens of New-Hampshire, Stevens of Pennsylvania, Stone, Taber, Twitchell, Van Auken, Van Wyck, Washburn of Wisconsin, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Massachusetts, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Ohio, Woodward—71.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. BROOKS, with copies of all the orders by the Commanders of the five Military Districts of the South for the execution of the Reconstruction acts. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Also, resolutions of the Virginia Constitutional Convention relative to the tax on tobacco. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House proceeded, at 3 o'clock, to the consideration of the two remaining resolutions in the election case from the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, declaring that SAMUEL E. SMITH, the contestant for Mr. BROWN's seat, did not receive a majority of the votes, and directing the Speaker to notify the Governor of Kentucky that a vacancy for Congress exists in that district.

Mr. DAWES addressed the House in support of the resolution. He said that this was the first case in either House of Congress where the claim was set up, as in this case, that a man who received a minority of votes was entitled to a seat, because the man receiving the majority of votes was ineligible. He knew that it had frequently been done in the British House of Commons since the days of Praise-God-Barebones' sustaining the case of JOHN WILKES, but not in recent years. In this case Mr. BROWN, to whom the House refused the seat yesterday, received 8,892 votes, and the contestant, SAMUEL E. SMITH, 2,816 votes, and the House was asked to declare that every one of the 8,892 voters knew that the House had only decided yesterday—that JNO. T. BROWN was ineligible to hold a seat, and that, therefore, they had willfully thrown away their votes, and SMITH was entitled to the seat. He had no patience with any process of reasoning, the result of which would circumvent the will of a majority of voters in any district. The Committee of Elections, while divided on the question of Mr. BROWN's eligibility, was unanimous on the question that it was not within the power of the House to substitute in the place of Mr. BROWN a man who had received only a minority of the votes. To do it would be to defy all law. He referred to a number of cases, both in the Senate and the House, where the question of eligibility was involved, but in not one of which had this claim been even suggested, much less seriously set up. If any question had been settled definitely by the voters of the Second Congressional District of Kentucky, it was that they did not want to be represented in Congress by Mr. SMITH. Mr. DAWES presented the views in writing of an absent member of the Committee of Elections, (Mr. SHELLABARGER,) which were read to the House. They coincide with those expressed by Mr. DAWES.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, suggested the case of Mr. BROWN being sent back by his constituents.

Mr. DAWES said suppose they do; if there be no other way of keeping him out of this House, let Congress pass a law defining the powers of the ballot, and let the elector know just how his ballot will be counted. Under the last amendment of the Constitution Congress has a right to pass such a law.

Mr. PAINE moved that the matter be postponed till Monday week.

Mr. DAWES resisted the motion, and it was rejected by 41 to 63 votes.

The claimant being entitled to address the House rose to do so, when Mr. PAINE declaring that it was not fair to force him to speak at such a late hour, moved that the House adjourn. The motion was agreed to and the House at 4:16 o'clock adjourned till to-morrow.

NEW-YORK.

A Ten Days' Recess of the Legislature Proposed—More Railroad Projects—The Retrenchment Committee—Free Liquor.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 14.

The Senate had a two hours' session to-day, and occupied the most of it in determining when it should have another session. After a right smart chance of talk about "performing the duties of their position," "sticking to work," "what the people expected," &c., &c., a motion finally prevailed that when the Legislature adjourns to-morrow it shall keep away from the Capitol until Thursday, the 25th inst., at 11 o'clock P. M., Albany time. If the Assembly concurs, (and it will if the prayers of the faithful are not entirely thrown away,) we shall have a ten days' hiatus that will be healthy all around.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.

Senator CREAMER introduced a bill this morning to authorize the construction of a railroad commencing at the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, and running through that street to the Third-avenue, through Third-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, and through Thirty-fourth-street to the East River, which looks very much like one of CARY's Cross-towns. By the way, I notice that he left this route out of his bill this year—probably to let this bill have a separate existence.

THE RETRENCHMENT COMMITTEE.

The Lieutenant-Governor this morning announced Messrs. FOLGER, WILLIAMS, and MURPHY, as the Select Committee to inquire and report what officers are necessary and proper to be on duty in each House. Half of the session has expired—the Senate has full the usual number of officers, the House has about three times the usual number. When I last looked over the pay roll, there was one and two-tenths of an officer to every member. I suppose in the ordinary course of events this Committee may make a report some time before the Legislature adjourns, and will no doubt lock the stable door as tight as bricks—after the horse has been stolen. Before their report can be effective the session will be at an end, the Supply bill will be made to carry all the extras required, and nothing more will come of all this fanfaronade about economy and retrenchment than Senator MURPHY wished or intended. The pavement of good intentions will be so smoothly laid that about double the usual number of auxiliaries will slide into the State Treasury.

THE ASSEMBLY

has been all day engaged on the Excise bill. Free liquor seems to be the *ultima thule* of the dominant party in the House. They say their constituents demand this as a *sine qua non*, and looking around at the representatives I surmise they truthfully recognize and reflect the wishes of those who voted for them. If they do not, looks don't count, that's all.

At the end, by a kind of concession on the part of the Republicans, the bill was allowed to be reported to the House, and eventually to its third reading, and passed—yeas 65, nays 46. It took hard drumming to get the sixty-fifth vote, but it was finally brought, through drill, coaxing, bullying, and bri—g, I was going to say, but that would be in contempt of the House, and you know I would not for a moment entertain such an idea. So the bill, as reflecting the wishes, wants and purposes of the majority in the Assembly, goes up to the Senate. It is said, by very eminent divines, that there is a hereafter, and so I suppose I must accept that as a fixed fact, and if the Senate concurs in the House bill, it's an even bet that those who do it will find a political hereafter that will be red heat. LEO.

The State Agricultural Society.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

The Winter meeting of the Society to-day was rather large in point of attendance, but small in articles exhibited. Few persons take the trouble to contribute, and there is scarcely any interest felt. Almost the only noticeable specimens were some apples, beautiful and rosy cheeked.

The promised lecture by Dr. FITCH on Insects did not come off, and there were no public doings during the day. In the evening the members were received in the hall, and several reports of committees read, when the Society adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 14.

BILLS REPORTED FAVORABLY.

By Mr. STANFORD—To abandon the system of repairing the canals by contract. A majority report. Mr. NICHOLS dissented.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Maynard Fund for the relief of indigent widows of deceased clergymen.

Authorizing the Mariposa Company to issue a preferred stock.

For the suppression of trade in obscene literature and advertisements.

To found a Presbyterian Hospital in New-York. Referred to first Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. TWEED.

Mr. CREAMER moved to disagree with the adverse report. Lost and report agreed to.

Mr. TWEED presented a memorial of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in favor of the modification or repeal of the Congressional act declaring the railroad pier and bridge at Rouse's Point a post route.

BILLS PASSED.

To provide for the completion of Wallabout improvement, Brooklyn.

Authorizing the Attorney-General to institute legal proceedings for the purpose of annulling certain canal repair contracts, charged to have been procured by fraudulent means.

On motion it was resolved, if the Assembly concur, that when the Senate adjourns to-morrow it be until the evening of the 25th inst. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

THE NEW-YORK EXCISE BILL.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to regulate excise in the Metropolitan Police District, and to repeal the existing laws.

Speeches were made in favor of repealing by Messrs. Keady, Galvin, Hartman, Murphy, Kiernan, Quin, Riley, Prince and Jacobs, and against it by Messrs. Tarbox, Pond, Allis, Pitts and La Bau.

Progress was then reported on the bill.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading by a vote of 63 to 46.

Mr. JACOBS moved that the bill now have its third reading.

The motion was carried, and the bill was read a third time, and passed by a vote of 65 to 46.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 14.

Mr. AXTELL offered the following:

Resolved, That the Constitution as revised by the Convention shall be submitted to be voted upon by the qualified voters at the general election of the present year; also, resolved, that at the general election of 1869, the question shall be submitted to the people: "Shall there be in this State a property qualification for any class of voters?" If a majority voting shall decide in the affirmative, the provision of the present Constitution as to property qualification shall be inserted in the Constitution.

Referred to the appropriate committee.

The Convention resumed the consideration of the report on suffrage, amending the fourth section to read: "Laws shall be made for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who are entitled to the right of suffrage by established laws. The Legislature shall provide for a registry of citizens entitled to vote in each election district, to be completed four days before each general and special State election, or charter election in cities; and no person shall vote at such elections who is not registered according to law; and the mode of registration to be established shall be uniform in all cities." The article as amended was recommitted to the Committee on Revision.

The revised report on the Legislature, its organization, &c., was taken up and sections one to nine adopted without amendments. Recess.

EVENING SESSION.

Articles 1 and 2 of the proposed Constitution were reported from the Committee on Revision, adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

The Convention then took up the report of the Revision Committee on the Legislature, its organization, &c., as article 3 of the revised Constitution. Sections 2 to 9 and 12 to 20 inclusive of the report on the powers and duties of Legislature, were made sections 10 to 25 of this article. Section 5 was amended so as to provide that the Legislature shall deduct from the salary for non-attendance of its members. That part of section 25 relating to street railroads was amended as follows:

The Legislature will pass general laws providing for the cases herein before-mentioned in this section, and for all other cases where general laws can be made applicable; but no laws shall be passed granting the right to construct and operate a street railroad within any city, town or corporated village, without the consent of the local authorities having the control and management of the street or highway proposed to be occupied and also the consent of the owners of at least one-third in value of the property according to the assessment roll of the previous year bounded on that portion of each street over which it is proposed to construct the same; or in case the consent of such property-owners cannot be obtained then without the consent of the General Term of the Supreme Court of the district in which such road is proposed, such consent to be obtained and authenticated in such manner as the Legislature shall by general law for that purpose provide. Such franchise shall be sold by public auction as directed by the Legislature, and the avails of such sale shall be paid to the city, town or village in which such railroad shall be located.

The Article was recommitted to the Committee on Revision.

The Convention then adjourned.

GRANT AND FENTON.

Mass Meeting at the Cooper Institute—The Action of the Syracuse Convention Indorsed—Speeches by Edgar Ketchum, Judge E. D. Culver, and Hon. Freeman J. Fithian.

A mass meeting was held in Cooper Institute last evening under the auspices of the Fenton Central Campaign Club, to indorse the action of the Syracuse Convention, held on the 5th, at which Gen. GRANT was put forward as the choice of the Republicans of this State for President, and Gov. REUBEN E. FENTON, for Vice-President. The hall was well filled, and upon the platform were many prominent citizens, among them HORACE GREELEY, Judge CULVER, D. G. MARSHALL, N. KINGSLEY and others. There was also a fair sprinkling of ladies in the audience, several of whom occupied seats upon the stage.

The meeting was called to order about 8 o'clock, and EDGAR KETCHUM nominated for presiding officer. The nomination was unanimously approved, and Mr. KETCHUM acknowledged the honor in a brief speech. He said they had met to open the political campaign for the coming year, which was designated by the framers of the Constitution as the time when the people were permitted to reward the faithful among their servants and reject the faithless. The man of the people was gone. ABRAHAM LINCOLN had fallen a victim to the hate of those who fomented the war, and had become a martyr to human liberty. But his spirit still remained, and in the coming year it should be seen that the cause for which he labored and died should not perish. [Applause.] We were not prepared to surrender that for which so much had been done and suffered into the hands of the deadliest enemies of the country. [Applause.] The loyal men and women of the land were prepared to do all that lay in their power to perpetuate the principles for which our soldiers fought by the election of loyal men and patriots at the coming Presidential election. [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS.

CHARLES B. SHAW then read the following resolutions, which were adopted *nem con.*:

Resolved, That this meeting cordially approves the platform and principles put forth by the Republican State Convention recently held at Syracuse, and that we warmly indorse the action of that body in recommending Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois, for President of the United States, and of his Excellency REUBEN E. FENTON, of New-York, for Vice-President; that we heartily commend the action of our State Convention to the favorable consideration of the National Convention of the Union Republican Party to be held at Chicago on the 20th of May next.

Resolved, That the Republicans of the State have peculiar and proud delight and pleasure in proposing Gov. FENTON for the second office in the gift of the nation, believing as we do that he is New-York's "favorite son in whom there is no guile," that he would dignify the high position thus assigned him and reflect honor upon the State whose interests have been so successfully and so long committed to his care.

Resolved, That we stand pledged unreservedly to the work of giving effect to the principles and success of the eminent citizens recommended by the Syracuse Convention, and we will not rest from our labors until those ends be attained.

Resolved, That the Republican Party of the State of New-York, which for the last twelve years has been by common consent conceded the right (waived, alas! once too often) of naming the candidate for Vice-President, should now take a bond from fate, to the end that in case any disaster shall deprive the nation of the services of ULYSSES S. GRANT, its predestined Chief Magistrate, REUBEN E. FENTON, in whom we have the utmost confidence, shall succeed him to execute the national will.

The Chairman then introduced, as the first speaker of the evening, Hon. E. D. CULVER, late *Chargé d'Affaires* to Venezuela.

JUDGE CULVER'S SPEECH.

In commencing his remarks, Judge CULVER said he would speak a few words about the platform adopted at Syracuse. This platform was put forth at a cold season of the year, but it was put forth by about three hundred as warm-hearted and true men and Republicans as ever assembled at Syracuse. It recommended certain candidates for President and Vice-President at the ensuing election. There was this to be said of these candidates—they both sprung from a humble origin, and that was seventy-five per cent. in their favor. They knew how to sympathize with the people. It was the beauty of our republican government that it enabled the humblest citizen to aspire to the highest offices. Our beloved LINCOLN was a man of the people. But it wasn't every man of humble birth that shed lustre on his origin. There was one now occupying a high office who had swung around from an aldermanship to the Presidency, and who did no credit either to his tailor's bench or to his aldermanship. [Laughter and applause.] One of our candidates was a tanner, and he would have plenty to do in that line during the next four years in tanning the skins of our Northern Copperheads. [Applause.] FENTON, our other candidate, was a lumberman, and knew what kind of timber was needed to put in a building when it is to be reconstructed a second time. [Applause.] He was once a Democrat, but broke with the Democratic Party when they broke the Missouri Compromise, and became the tools of Slavery. [Applause.] The speaker here gave some historical reminiscences of the Whig Party, to which he formerly belonged, and narrated how it came to be united in wedlock to the Republican Party, and how fruitful had been the union. He then adverted to the official course of Gov. FENTON during his administration as the executive officer of this State, and said he had shown himself an incorruptible public officer. There was a pleasure in presenting candidates before the people who were bullet-proof in the matter of integrity. Such a man was what the people now needed. They were determined not again to be cheated in the Vice-Presidency. [Applause.] They had got caught in 1840, and again in 1848, and lastly in 1864, when they elected a man who in the following year broke faith with his party. All of these traitors to their party had sunk into insignificance, not to say contempt, and so it would be with the last traitor, ANDY JOHNSON. His exit from public life would be like dropping a stone into deep water; it goes down ker-chug, and the waves roll over it, and it is seen no more. [Laughter and applause.] Would our good President LINCOLN have had that bullet in his brain if HAMLIN had been in the Vice-President's chair to succeed him? No. [Applause.] FENTON, in the Vice-Presidency, would be an insurance on the life of Gen. GRANT. [Applause.] Our platform was as unassailable as our candidates. It indorsed Congress in the matter of reconstruction. This was to be the great issue in 1868—the question of reconstruction—the building up of what treason had thrown down. The speaker here proceeded at considerable length to review the different theories and policies of reconstruction, the *status* of the rebel States at the close of the war, &c., criticising with great severity the "policy" of ANDREW JOHNSON and its results, and arguing that, as the rebel States voluntarily committed suicide as to their State Governments, they could only resume their relations to the Government and their place in the Union by authority of Congress, and in the manner in which Congress sees fit to prescribe. His remarks were interspersed with many anecdotes, and were received with great favor by the audience, who vociferously applauded him at the conclusion.

MR. FITHIAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. FREEMAN J. FITHIAN being introduced, said he feared that if the Republican Party lost the coming campaign they would lose everything. Under the lead of a usurping Executive, placed there by a murderer and kept there against the will of the people, their opponents sought to rewrite the history of the past eight years—to bring loyalty into disgrace—to make rebellion honorable—to bring into power all the scheming Copperheads of the North, who refused to vote a dollar for the Union cause. But this plan would not succeed. The bright record of the Republican Party would live forever. [Applause.] It had been conceded that the party had done well up to the close of the war, and he would ask what it had done since to forfeit the confidence of the people. The great sovereignty of the country rests in the Congress which the people elect. The speaker then referred to the vetoes of Mr. JOHNSON, characterizing those acts as thoroughly imbecile. As to the matter of reconstruction, JOHNSON organized Legislatures in the Southern States himself, but notwithstanding that, if these Legislatures had been organized on sound and correct principles, he believed the Northern people would have sustained him in his course. Congress saw that these Legislatures passed laws which in legal effect reduced the colored men of the South to a worse condition than that which they were in before the war. They said a colored man should not be a witness in court, nor carry arms, nor pass from one State to another without a license from a white man under penalty of paying a fine, and if he could not pay the fine he should be sold into slavery. It was this that produced the Reconstruction acts of Congress. It was felt that the nation had pledged its honor to protect the loyal people of the South, white and black. To carry out their views they had but two things to do—either give arms to the loyal people or obtain them a freeman's ballot. They chose the latter alternative, and it was the duty of the party to stand by Congress in the maintenance of its policy.

Messrs. CHARLES P. SHAW and CHARLES S. SPENCER followed with brief remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

MEXICO.

The Revolution in Yucatan Suppressed—The Amnesty Law—Wreck of the Nightingale—Discovery of Gold Placers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

VERA CRUZ, Sunday, Feb. 2, 1868.

The revolutionists in Yucatan have come to grief. On the morning of the second day of February the forces under the command of Gen. ALTORRE came upon the camp of Col. VILLAFANE, an Ex-Imperialist and Chief of the revolutionists. A battle then ensued, in which VILLAFANE was killed, while his adherents were captured or put to flight. His Adjutant, Ensign CALDERON, was taken prisoner, and he, together with fifteen others, were to be shot on the morning of the 5th. As soon as the result of the battle was known at Sisal, the officers of the garrison embarked on board the schooner *Orient*, and left for parts unknown. Many of the revolutionists have sought a refuge in the mountains, but it is doubtful if they can offer any serious resistance, being destitute of arms and ammunition. Merida, Sisal and the other principal towns are now in the hands of Gen. ALTORRE. It is rumored that the brother of the deposed Gov. CEPEDA, Col. JOSE CEPEDA, was killed in the encounter near Merida. A great scarcity of provisions of all kinds exists in Merida, and, in fact, in the entire country, owing to the blockade of Sisal, and the people have suffered greatly in consequence of high prices. They appear very willing to submit to the old order of things, Gen. ALTORRE having thus far met but little opposition on their part.

The newspapers of Mexico publish a letter from RAFAEL VILLAMIL, the revolutionist Envoy from Yucatan, now imprisoned at Vera Cruz. He states that the accounts of the rising in Yucatan, published in Vera Cruz, are untrue, and explains how it was that the garrisons of San Benito and Merida pronounced against the Government of Cepeda Jeraga. The Governor fled to Campeachy, and it was with great difficulty that a person was found to assume the command. Several meetings were then held, and it was determined to send an Envoy to the Supreme Government at Mexico and Campeachy to arrange the existing troubles, which they supposed could easily be settled as soon as the Government became aware of their true object, which was simply to get rid of an obnoxious Governor. Not a word is said in reference to the aid supposed to have been received from Havana by the revolutionists.

PORFIRIO DIAZ AND ESCOBEDO.

There are rumors current to the effect that these Generals have resigned or are about to resign their respective commands, but so far nothing has happened to confirm the assertions in question. Both Generals are busily engaged in perfecting the organization of their troops in order to have them ready in case of emergency. Another story is that DIAZ has been offered the position of Secretary of War by the President. There may be some truth in this, and if there be, it would only be another example of the shrewdness of JUAREZ, for the appointment would please the masses vastly. No one in the country is better fitted for the position than PORFIRIO DIAZ. He has shown during the intervention what he is capable of, and a man of no mean abilities is needed at the head of this most important department, which, for some time to come, will be the principal one in the Republic. It may be, however, that JUAREZ is jealous of his popularity, and will keep him in the background. This, I think, would be bad and dangerous policy, for if the people suspect such a thing, JUAREZ would not be sure of holding his position for a day.

THE AMNESTY LAW.

Three projects for an Amnesty law have been presented to Congress, by reason of the diversity of opinion of the Commission appointed to examine into the matter. The first is the choice of a majority of the Commission, while the two others are those urged respectively by MONTES and ROBLES MARTINEZ. That of the majority refuses to pardon those who, while exercising public power, solicited foreign intervention; their agents in Europe; the Regents, Vice-Regents and Presidents of the Councils of Ministers and of State of the so-called Empire; most of the men composing the select or nobles' committee; the members of the deputation who went to Miramar to offer the throne to MAXIMILIAN; the signers of the decree of the 3d of October, and those who discussed it or voted for it; the military commanders who held commands in the national armies and went over to the invaders; those commanders who joined the enemy and made themselves notable for acts of cruelty or rapacity, and finally those who, in any manner whatever, contributed to the death of any Mexican for purely political motives. It will be seen that the majority have made some exceptions not included in the proposition which was first made. Señor MONTES, in his project, does not include the selectmen or the councilors who voted on the decree of the 3d of October, nor the members of the deputation to MIRAMAR, nor the soldiers who went over to the enemy, excepting such as occupied some very important command. This project recommends a much greater number as deserving of amnesty than that of the majority; but he excludes from the benefits of the act any person who has been definitely sentenced by the proper and competent judicial power. Señor ROBLES MARTINEZ, in his project, excludes from the privilege all those set aside by the majority and by MONTES, and also the ministers and counselors of state of the so-called empire, those who acted as its diplomatic agents abroad, and those who executed the decree of November 3, together with those who induced any soldiers of the republic to go over to the enemy, and those who acted as commissaries, political prefects, and municipal judges.

RAILROADS AND TELEGRAPHS.

A company has been formed under the title of Mexican and United States Railroad Company, which proposes to construct a road from the City of Mexico to some point on the Rio Grande, with a branch line extending to the Gulf of California. The running time from Mexico to New-York will be, it is said, ninety hours; two new towns are to be founded, and will be named Salazar and Arteaga, where the principal depots of the Company are to be located. A commission has been appointed in Congress to investigate the matter, and if their report is favorable the Government is disposed to lend its aid to the project, and will doubtless make valuable concessions to the Company. Other lines are also talked of, one from Vera Cruz to Jalapa and another from Puerto Angel and Tehuacan. New lines of telegraph are also being established. That from the City of Mexico and Oajaca has just been opened, as also that from Vera Cruz to Jalapa. Others will be in use in a very short time. The people are fully alive to the great importance of these telegraphic lines, and any project for their extension is eagerly taken up.

COMMERCE AT SAN LUIS POTOSI.

The difficulties of the commercial community at this place still continue. Many of the merchants have been imprisoned for refusing to pay the forced loans imposed by the authorities, their goods, in the mean time, having been sold at auction in order to realize the sums demanded of the owners. The Legislature has refused to accept the petition of the principal merchants, asking for a repeal, or at least a modification of the obnoxious law, and not deeming the petition worthy of consideration, has laid fines on such merchants as closed their establishments in preference to paying the unjust demands made upon them. This state of affairs cannot last long without bringing trouble, which the Government will find far more difficult to deal with than the refractory merchants.

WRECK OF THE STEAMSHIP NIGHTINGALE.

The steamship *Nightingale*, belonging to the Mexican Mail Steamship Company of New-York, was driven ashore in the heavy norther of the 28th, and is a total loss. The norther was the most severe experienced in ten years on the Mexican coast, and it is wonderful that it was not attended with greater loss of life and property. The other vessels in the bay experienced great difficulty in riding out the gale. The substance of the following account is furnished by one of the hands on board of the ill-fated steamer, and one of the last to leave the wreck. It commenced blowing heavily on Tuesday night, and every preparation was immediately made by the Captain for the coming storm; everything was secured above and below; anchors and chains were made ready, and steam was gotten up in case it became necessary to lighten the strain on the anchors, three of which were out. The gale increased in intensity as the night progressed, and at 10:30 one of the anchor chains snapped close to the hawser-hole. The sea at this time ran high, and swept the decks fore and aft. Affairs remained in this condition until 10 o'clock the next morning, when another of the chains parted, leaving the steamer riding by one anchor. The engine, however, was started, and it was hoped that by its aid the last remaining chain would resist the immense strain upon it, caused by the fearful pitching and rolling of the steamer. This it did until about 12:30, when an immense sea struck the steamer under her bows, fairly lifting her out of the water, the chain snapped, and the doomed vessel rushed wildly toward the beach, and in a few seconds grounded. After striking three or four times the boiler exploded, but as the engine-room had been vacated no one was injured. All hands were gathered about the pilot-house and forecastle awaiting an opportunity to reach the shore. Capt. BREAKER at this time lashed himself to the forestay, gave no further orders, only remarking, "Boys, you must get ashore as best you can." At 2 o'clock the vessel, being full of water, began to break up, and at 2:30 the first boat was launched and an attempt made to send a line on shore. The boat was manned by the first mate and one seaman, and after being capsized three times reached the shore; the occupants, however, had previously been obliged to cut the line. At 3:30 the crew launched the second boat, into which the purser, a fireman, five seamen and one of the engineers managed to stow themselves, and as she passed the bows where the Captain was lashed he cut his lashings and sprang aboard, the whole party reaching the shore without accident. At 5 o'clock the last boat was got into the water and secured by the first and second engineers, the second and third stewards and a firemen, eight persons remained on board the steamer and refused to leave, preferring to wait until the weather should moderate. As soon as this boat was about to put off a heavy sea struck her, washing two of her occupants overboard; the next wave, however, floated her off, and those in the water were again taken in; the painter was then cut and the boat drifted to within a hundred yards of the beach when she capsized; all on board, however, managed to get ashore in a very exhausted condition. An attempt was then made by some Mexicans to rescue the persons remaining on board, using for the purpose one of the steamer's boats. This effort proved ineffectual on account of the heavy surf. Seeing this those remaining on board climbed into the rigging and remained there in safety until morning. The pantryman, PETER WARD, however, was washed overboard and drowned.

The remaining seven at daylight could be seen clinging to the rigging, but all were so exhausted that, one by one, six of them dropped into the sea and were drowned. Their bodies when washed ashore were still warm, but all efforts to resuscitate them proved unavailing. ALBERT KIME, a fireman, still retained his hold, encouraged by seeing that a boat had been brought down to the beach by some Mexican sailors and was being launched. After a great deal of hard work she reached the steamer just as poor KIME was about to let go his hold. Nothing now remained of the steamer but the forepeak and foremast, which shortly afterward disappeared. Some of the survivors are very severe in their censure of Capt. BREAKER, and state that at the time the ship struck he lost all self-control, and that if he had stood by his ship instead of abandoning her while fourteen persons yet remained on board, loss of life would probably have been avoided. However, in all such cases it is no easy task to distinguish the right from the wrong.

The names of the dead are as follows: THOMAS WARD, the steward, who leaves a wife and child; PETER WARD, the only support of an aged mother; GEORGE MORRIS, cook; BARTLETT HART and THOMAS HART, father and son; MICHAEL WIGGINS and CHAS. LEWIS, firemen. All the bodies were recovered, except that of PETER WARD. They were buried by the authorities at Vera Cruz. The Mexican schooner *Mahonese*, and the American bark *Bienville*, with cotton from New Orleans, were also driven ashore and lost at the same time; no lives, however, were sacrificed, and a large portion of the cargo of the *Bienville* was saved.

TRIAL OF A NEW MUSKET.

The new Peabody musket was tried by a commission appointed by the Government on the afternoon of the 30th of January. The results obtained were very satisfactory, particularly as to rapidity of loading and firing, for the weapon was fired fourteen times, by a party who had never before handled a gun, in the same space of time in which an ordinary musket was fired five times. It is said to be equal in range to the celebrated Chassepot and Needle guns, and is of remarkable precision as to aim. Some of the wealthy citizens propose to present several thousand specimens of this new arm to the Government for the use of the army.

GOLD PLACERS.

The discovery of gold placers in Oaxaca and Chihuahua is creating much excitement among all classes of citizens, and thousands are flocking to the gold lands. A few days ago a placer was discovered concerning which a person writes that from one panfull of earth $3 worth of gold were extracted at the first washing. Ten dollars a mule-load of earth is paid for earth brought to the river from only half a mile distance, and pays well at that. We have a second California. All that is needed is hands and machinery to work it properly. Very many of the Americans who, since the fall of the Empire, have been without means, have in this found a godsend and are hurrying forward to the promised land.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Congress has passed the Tariff Reform bill and refused to abolish the death penalty. A severe law against kidnapping and highway robbery is under consideration. This bill has been presented by the Minister of Justice, and is very stringent, as that official is determined to put an effectual check to these outrages. It is rumored that the Minister of War has ordered all persons who served in any capacity under the late Empire, and who are now in the employ of the Government, to be discharged forthwith. Gen. ESCOBEDO arrived at the City of Mexico on the 25th of January. A portion of the forces of Gen. ALVAREZ presented themselves at the town of Oapan, and were attacked by the populace with no other weapons than sticks and stones. Three of the soldiers were killed, and their arms, repeating rifles, were taken from them. They had been committing depredations on the highway, and for this reason were attacked by the citizens. Gen. PORFIRIO DIAZ has left for Oaxaca. On the Guatamalan frontier passengers are treated very severely by the officials on account of the rumored intended invasion of the Guatemalen territory by Mexicans. All persons found on the roads are conducted to the nearest military station and thoroughly searched; some have been kept in jail for several days on account of papers found on their persons. Señor MORALES, who was kidnapped, was obliged to pay a ransom of $15,000. He was kept blindfolded during the time he was kept prisoner, and was treated in a shameful manner by his captors. Congress has decreed that the first period of their ordinary session will terminate on the 7th of March, 1868. The report is current in Mexico that Ex-Gov. MORGAN, of New-York, has been or will be appointed Minister to Mexico; from the remarks made by the Press on the subject it would seem that the appointment would give great satisfaction. The Legislature of the State of Puebla has abolished bull-fighting, or rather renewed an old law of 1829 to that effect. They have, as a set-off to this, ordered that a suitable subvention shall be paid to the owners of the theatres, in order that the people be not deprived of rational amusements. The sum thus paid is to be included in the State tax levy. Gen. NONEGA and his command have pronounced against the Government at Huasca. The third battalion of the line left the City of Mexico on the 30th January to put down the insurrection. An immense quantity of counterfeit Maximilian silver dollars have been put into circulation.

AZTEC.

CUBA.

Marquez on Juarez and Santa Anna—His Views Concerning Mexico—Ristori in Havana—Alleged Mexican Revolutionary Intrigues.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

Gen. MARQUEZ, whose escape from Mexico and arrival here I have already mentioned, still remains in Havana, and, like other political exiles, seems to take satisfaction in giving his views upon every one who has been, exists, or remains in Mexico, and his opinions on the past, present and future condition of the country that has cast him out. In a conversation which your correspondent recently had with him, the General spoke of SANTA ANNA's late attempt to regain power in Mexico, as one of the most insane enterprises ever undertaken by a political adventurer. The old man, whose influence was once so great, has no party left among the Mexicans. His countrymen have lost all confidence in his ability, and regard his plans with suspicion, as those of an ambitious adventurer, rather than a patriot. He is generally considered a foolish old man, in his second childhood, who has become a mere puppet in the hands of those who want to obtain possession of his wealth, and who, the better to effect their purpose, fill his head with all sorts of ambitious schemes requiring the expenditure of money through their hands. Of course most of it sticks there; and the old man is fooled and cheated, and that is all.

In regard to President JUAREZ, Gen. MARQUEZ fully endorses the accuracy of those reports that ascribe to him great personal animosity toward the Government and people of the United States. Fully aware of the fact that he owes to the policy of the United States the expulsion of the French and his own present position, he takes no pains to conceal his dislike of those who have been his best friends. He has no sentiment of gratitude whatever toward the people that befriended him and his struggling countrymen during their long and almost hopeless conflict with the French; and Americans in Mexico are, owing to his influence, among the least favored of all the foreign residents in that country. Gen. MARQUEZ is of the opinion that JUAREZ is rapidly losing influence among his own people. His policy, it is seen, fails to restore peace and prosperity to the country; and this alone would be sufficient to render the Mexicans discontented. In addition to this, he has been a leader and chief for several years, and the Mexicans are constitutionally disinclined to follow one leader long; but if JAUREZ could succeed in restoring order, and security, and commercial prosperity, the better part of the people would yield him their hearty support.

Gen. MARQUEZ, though himself an Imperialist, and a warm adherent of the unfortunate MAXIMILIAN, acknowledges that the Mexican people are thoroughly republican in sentiment, and that no other form of government can be permanently established among them. This was the cause of their persistent opposition to the Austrian Archduke whom the French endeavored to set over them. Him they liked personally, and the Archduchess CHARLOTTE was also exceedingly popular among all classes. But the republican sentiment was too powerful and too pervading to be overcome by personal popularity; and though the Mexicans were aware that submission to the Archduke would insure good government and national prosperity, they were unwilling to obtain these advantages at the sacrifice of their political opinions. So profoundly is Gen. MARQUEZ impressed with the truth of his convictions on this matter, that he has determined to remain himself in perpetual exile. He believed that should he return to Mexico he could without much difficulty raise an army of three thousand men in some of the disaffected districts, and maintain himself for months as a sort of rival President or Dictator; but, knowing that a success of this sort would be temporary only, he refrains, with an exercise of self-denial rare in a Mexican, from making the attempt. Very likely Gen. MARQUEZ over estimates his popularity among the disaffected Mexicans. He is known to be the most cruel of the Imperialist Generals, and though he might be able to rally about him a few hundred disaffected people, it is very doubtful whether he could keep them together long enough to issue more than one of those *pronunciamentos* for which Mexican chiefs are so famous. If he had any show at all in Mexico, we may be sure he would not long deny himself the luxury of getting up a revolution, if it were only for the pleasure of shooting a few of his political opponents, and sacrificing his own particular friends.

RISTORI IN HAVANA.

RISTORI made her first appearance before a Cuban audience on Saturday evening last. Notwithstanding the fact that the rain was falling in torrents, and that a heavy norther prevailed, the house was filled from parquet to dome with one of the most brilliant and intelligent audiences ever assembled within the walls of the Tacon Theatre. The opening play was "Medea." On the appearance of Mme. RISTORI the audience rose *en masse* and a wild scene of enthusiasm followed, and it was some time before the actors were allowed to proceed. At the conclusion of each act Mme. RISTORI was called before the curtain, to receive the plaudits of the audience, and was literally deluged with floral tributes. At the conclusion of the play the scene which followed her first appearance was reënacted, the curtain was raised six times, and when she appeared at the footlights she was greeted with a storm of bravos and bouquets. Altogether it was as complete a triumph for the eminent artist as could be desired, and she has every reason to be proud of it. Manager GRAU, who, since he has been here, has made hosts of friends by his courteous treatment of all that are brought in contact with him, was, as may be supposed, much gratified by the immense success of this his last and greatest undertaking. Mme. RISTORI has since appeared in "Mary Stuart" and "Pia de Tolomei," in which pieces she achieved as great a success as in "Medea." The houses are always crowded. To-night she repeats "Mary Stuart," at the urgent request of many persons who were unable to obtain admission on the first night of its representation.

MEXICAN REVOLUTIONARY MANŒUVRES.

The Spanish house of VEGNIER & Co. one day this week cleared the Spanish brig *Frederico* for Hamburg with a cargo of powder, which had been sent to them by their Hamburg correspondents, and which, finding no sale for the article, they were desirous of reshipping to them. A rumor was soon afloat that the shipment was all a sham, that in reality the powder had been bought for SANTA ANNA by one of his agents, and that the brig instead of going to Hamburg as pretended, was bound to some port of the Mexican Republic, where it was intended to land her dangerous cargo, which was to be used by the adherents of SANTA ANNA in overthrowing the existing Government. The American Consul, Mr. LA RIENTRE, at once took the matter in hand, and on his representation the brig was prevented from going to sea, until heavy bonds were given that her cargo should be landed at Hamburg. VEGNIET & Co. deny the truth of this rumor, and express their willingness to give the required bonds. What made the affair have a somewhat suspicious look was the fact that the papers relating to the shipment of the powder were signed by VIGNIER, ROBERTSON & Co., a house that has not existed for the past year, its successors being E. PALM, DIX & Co. The authorities were nothing loth to interfere in this matter, and were particularly willing to act, as the case was laid before them by the United States Consul. They take every opportunity to ignore the existence of Mexico or its representatives, and throw all obstacles in the path of those who are laboring in behalf of the Republic.

QUASIMODO.

THE ALABAMA ELECTION.

Studies from the Polls—The Freedman as a Voter—The Issues and the Result.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Saturday, Feb. 8, 1868.

For four days now I have been a looker-on at the election held to determine the fate of the new Constitution of Alabama. The spectacle is a curious one, affording, as it does, many studies from the most remarkable page in the history of the ballot-box in this Republic. The white citizens of this State, with very few exceptions, have been struggling to keep voters away from the polls, and the black citizens have shown a contrasted eagerness to exercise their right of suffrage fully, though crudely, comprehending that the continued enjoyment of that right is at stake. In defiance of fatigue, hardship, hunger, the threats of employers, the arguments of brighter intellects than their own, the sacrifice of valuable friendships and of pleasant situations, the majority of the black men of Alabama have recorded their votes in favor of the new charter.

ATTEMPT TO KEEP THE NEGROES FROM VOTING.

The influences brought to bear to induce them to cooperate with the late master class have been ingenious and manifold. If good-humoredly reasoned with they would only nod in reply. Scolding fell on their impassive heads as uselessly as a spitball. Expostulation was of no avail. Threats of proscription have been less fruitless, but many thousands disregarded every motive save the one that spurred them to vote for the political elevation of their race. It is universally asserted by the Conservatives that the poor negroes are the dupes of designing white "carpet-baggers," who desire to be floated into office and emolument. That such designing persons exist is not to be doubted, but the black man, at this election, is trying to pull out of the fire the largest and most succulent chestnuts for himself and his own people. Read the proposed constitution and judge for yourself if he be snapping for more shadow than substance. Though often credulous, and by nature always confiding, he has a just apprehension of the stake played for in this deal of the political cards.

THE WEATHER.

For four days the election has been quietly proceeding. To-day is the last of the term allowed. If ratification fail, *it will not be because time enough was not given to muster all who desired to vote.* Originally but two days were named, then four. The voting commenced in a raw rain-storm, the creeks became swollen, and it was feared that many negroes would be kept at home by the wretched weather and roads. So another day was added by Gen. MEADE, making five in all. The first two days were exceedingly chilly, wet and gloomy. The second two were mild and sunny. To-day promises to be a lovely one. But, rain or shine, the streets of Montgomery have been thronged with negroes. The curbstone restaurants (ranging in size from a hand-basket to a rickety table) have continued operations on a scale adapted to the crisis. Ebony cobblers on back streets have been pegging away, day and night, at the shocking bad foot-gear of tramping voters from distant plantations. Wooden awnings have sheltered a nightly bivouac. Every hospitable hut has lodged enough darkeys to give it a double claim to be called a black hole. The warm sides of the avenues have had their ebony procession lengthened and widened to the election standard; and philanthropic auctioneers have about closed out their stock of goods and stock of conscience, at a tearful sacrifice, of course.

THE ARRANGMENTS.

If the reader now will come with me and watch for awhile how the voting proceeds, I promise him a novel experience. We will not take the first day of the voting, for then it was painful to see the crowd of ragged colored men standing for hours in the pitiless storm, waiting to slip in their tickets, and so fearful of losing their turns that one who had deposited his vote found no avenue of egress save that paved with the heads of those behind. Let us choose the third day, for the air is bland and the sky cloudless. There stand the black pilgrims you see, ranged (for better order prevails to-day) in a double queue. At the side of the window where the vote is handed in are two policemen—one to admit the voter, the other to point the way out. In front of the window is the Conservative Challenging Committee of Four. One of the four keeps tally of the vote; another scans the registration list as the name of each voter is announced; the third writes down the names not found registered, and the fourth makes himself generally watchful. Behind the window three judges are seated around a table bearing in its centre a large pine ballot-box.

APPEARANCE AND MANNERS OF THE NEGROES.

The column of negroes waiting to vote is jammed together as is by some uncontrollable muscular impulse, but it surges back whenever the barrier of the first policeman threatens to give way. They do not talk to each other, deeming silence, perhaps, to be due to the sacred importance of the occasion. If their eye catches yours (you are a Caucasian, remember,) it falls with an expression of embarrassment, as if they felt that you, being white, looked with keen disfavor on the act they had drawn up to perform. Falstaff's recruits were not greater ragamuffins. Look at the garb of these negroes, and I defy you to point out one unpatched garment in fifty. Gray coats and blue coats, worn out three years ago, still are forced to serve in a tattered sartorial invalid corps. One coat (doubtless for Sunday and elections) is made of cheap ingrain carpeting. The pantaloons are more shred-like than the coats; the hats advanced to all degrees of organic decay. Not one in twenty wears boots, and few shoes retain much of their original homely integrity. In shape, they might inclose either a small ham or the foot of any human being deformed by toil among the clods of cotton fields. If you study the heads and the faces you will find more indications of a gentle, submissive, ease-loving heart than of active intelligence or ambitious disposition.

Whatever the natural aptitudes of the African may be, a hundred years of Slavery in Alabama have not added anything attractive to his phrenological development. That many of them are very ignorant of the scope and meaning of citizenship, is as plain as their determination to learn more about it. *The hunger to have the same chances as the white man they feel and comprehend as clearly as they understand a physical craving.* That is what brings them here, and not the expectation of getting free lands, free rations and free mules. Your conservative friend may tell you that they look for such windfalls; but talk to as many on the subject as I have, and you will accumulate the strongest sort of rebutting evidence. The last one I sounded looked at me with a shade of rebuke and said: "No Sah. I 'spect to get nuffin but what I works hard for, and when I'se sick I'll get docked."

THE VOTING.

Enter the first voter. He takes off his hat and nervously gives his name to the judges. They run over the registration list. So do the Conservative challengers, who, as you see, are afforded every facility to contest and analyze. If the negro has a smooth face they demand that he swear to his age, and he is accordingly sworn. If his name be found, the judges announce the column in which it stands, and the challengers check it off. In vain the voter, seeing his vote glide into the box, and making his own way out, strives to choke down the delight that fills him. If ever you saw an amateur gamester win a heavy stake, (which I trust you never have, unless it was at charming Baden-Baden, or some place in New-York where they go with a clergyman to study vice the better to preach against it—ahem!) you watched the same sort of a smile on his face, as on the homely countenance of this happy freedman.

Enter the second. This middle-aged negro deliberately takes off his mittens, removes his hat, runs one hand under his vest, produces a little package, unwraps the rag around it, and at last hands in the paper treasure.

"Oh, the Devil, be quick," says the Judge, rapping irately on the window. "Put on your hat, uncle—that humility's played out," says one of the challengers with a laugh. But the voter has his own views as to the hat. Perhaps he stands uncovered to the ballot and not to men. His ticket drops into the box and he stumps off, irradiated. The third! "Another GEORGE WASHINGTON." Another vote, too, and another chuckle. The fourth! The name of this one cannot be found. "Go to headquarters of registration," says the Judge, "if your name is there they will give you a certificate enabling you to vote." "I've been thar," sorrowfully rejoins the applicant. "'Taint thar." "Sorry," says the Judge, "make room, make room." Now I ask you to watch this poor fellow. He comes out looking sick at heart. A bright mulatto takes him aside, and inquires into his case. It is hopeless—name not registered at all. The disappointed darkey wanders around for ten minutes, then he quietly falls again into the rear of the line, to be repulsed again and again, when he reaches the window. Hope that his name may have been overlooked, dies out at last, and not without the sharpest pang his simple, but emotional nature can feel.

Enter, the fifth. "My name is HENRY CLAY." "All right, HENRY, you can vote, you're registered." "But HENRY, where were you born?" "In Kentucky, sir; HENRY CLAY, of Ashland, was my father." And the tall, handsome mulatto bows and makes his way out. The sixth: This is another of the persevering kind. He gives his name. "Be off," says the Judge. "You have been here already half a dozen times. You say you are not registered." "Well, sah," replies the sorrowful negro, "I'se been hyah evah since Tuesday trying to vote at one place or nuther, and I hasn't had a bite to eat, and I can't vote, and I'se got to walk twelve miles to git home." The red-nosed, cross-looking Judge takes a biscuit from his pocket and hands it to the negro, with "Here, make room, now." One of the challengers says, "Boys, the Conservatives have the name of being generous; let's give this hungry nigger a dinner." The speaker draws his pocket-book and transfers some currency to the object of this kindly impulse, who takes it with a "tankee," but a vacant look. It is a vote he wants—not a meal.

So the strange procession moves slowly on. If you wish to determine how much the negro's heart is in this election, watch his face as he comes away from that little window. His vote once in, every feature blazes with joy; but his vote rejected, sorrow and dismay are expressed even in his attitudes. Watch the anxious but resolute sooty faces in those waiting their turns. Is all this emotion due the duplicity of Yankee adventurers? Can the "carpet-bagger" thus sway the very soul of the black man to reach his own selfish ends? Is it for a possible mule and forty acres of land that the negro is thus profoundly stirred; that he braves hardship, the ill-will of his employers, and, may be, starvation itself? No, friend Conservative. The slave you once owned, ignorant as he is still, and lowly in social rank, feels, as he casts that ballot, the throes that liberty awakened, and which, unchecked by renewed oppression, will give his manhood a rapid and generous growth. I do not seek to conceal his ignorance about the technical duties of citizenship. An old black fellow came, as I stood near one of the polls, and proffered me his vote, asking: "Are you de boss?" The question is, does the lack of such technical knowledge unfit him for useful and honest citizenship? There have been periods in the history of our country when a loyal heart, an honest, incorruptible nature, were worth more than ten thousand of the most choicely cultivated intellects on the national roll of the rich, the powerful and the gifted.

WHY THE CONSTITUTION WAS REJECTED.

If the new Constitution of Alabama fails to be ratified, it will be for two reasons. First, its own extreme radicalism; and, second, the proscriptive action of the whites. The most obnoxious features of the Constitution is the following oath required of electors:

"ARTICLE VII. SEC. 4.—All persons before registering, must take and subscribe to the following oath: 'I ——, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution and laws of the State of Alabama; that I am not excluded from registering by any of the clauses in Section 3, Article VII, of the Constitution of the State of Alabama; that I will never countenance or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; *that I accept the civil and political equality of all men; and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity, enjoyed by any other class of men;* and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenance in others, any attempt to injure any person or persons on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men, or for affiliation with any political party.'"

The lines I have italicized bind the voter to one political theory for the rest of his life. Such a pledge no intelligent and conscientious man can give, and there is no reason why he should give it, unless to perpetuate in power the party to which he may now belong. Many men in Alabama are willing to give negro suffrage a trial. Some favor it nakedly; some would agree to it with educational limits. But not one of these is ready to commit himself to uphold it now and for evermore. When the Constitutional Convention assembled in Alabama, a Liberal Party was growing up in the State. Though a decided minority, it controlled nearly half the newspapers, and promised to be the aggressive column. *Before the Convention adjourned it had driven off all the journals except two, and all the white voters, save the few who have voted this week. Of the 25,000 progressive white men, who voted to hold the Convention, not 3,000 have approved its work with a ballot.* Its fanaticism fell on the infant Republican Party in Alabama like a blight. The white men in the State who oppose negro equality in each and every shape, (and three-fourths of the whole number of whites do so oppose it,) have been encouraged to strain every nerve to defeat a constitution that, by its own weakness, invited a complete alienation of all intelligent and disinterested Republicans, and a compact opposition from all men in the State, except the negroes and their candidates.

A second obnoxious article is that regulating free schools. The power of making laws for such schools is vested in a Board of eleven, one Superintendent of Instruction, and ten members, two from each Congressional district. One-fifth of the entire State revenue is to be devoted to such schools, besides moneys accruing from a poll tax and other sources. This educational board is elected by the people, and it can conduct the schools entirely after its own ideas. Under existing circumstances the Board would be elected by the negroes, and it is highly probable that separate schools for white children and black children would not be maintained. The former must inevitably be withdrawn from such schools, so the heavy appropriation for education would all be disbursed for the tuition of the blacks. This is the practical view of the subject. If any of your readers think that the ineradicable prejudices against such schools is peculiar to Alabama, let him ask the opinion of a few of his neighbors.

I need go no further with obnoxious features in the Constitution of Alabama. *How many votes, I ask again, would such a charter receive in the State of Ohio?* If once the organic law of Ohio, how many voters would it disfranchise? Let us see?

1. Those who voted against negro suffrage in 1866, and doubtless still oppose it..........274,000
2. The Corry school of State rights theorists.. 2,000
3. Those opposed to the indiscriminate admission of negro children to the free schools.. ——
4. Those opposed to disfranchising one-fifth the white citizens for participating in rebellion.............................. ——
5. Those opposed to making oath that they will always accept the civil and political equality of all men.......................... ——

I will not undertake to fill out the blanks. Every thinking man may do that for himself. I believe that, after the third and fifth items had been duly posted, not one-tenth of Ohio's 500,000 would be left out of the account.

The people here look upon the Constitution as so ill-judged in some particulars, that, if passed, they expect the Radical Fortieth Congress to tone it down until a portion of the white citizens may visit the polls in future without being compelled to take an oath that is wrong in principle, and compromising to a nice sense of the integrity of opinion.

If the Constitution fail, how far will the failure be due to proscription? The negroes very generally have alike disregarded threats and entreaty. A few thousands have been kept away from the polls by peculiar friendships for employers, by the fear of losing choice places, and in some cases by artifice, such as misleading them as to the polls, and having their votes thrown out on account of a discrepancy between the way their names are registered and the very uncertain manner in which they pronounce them. As far as my observation has extended, *no physical intimidation has been resorted to.* It would have been useless and extremely dangerous to introduce that sort of argument. *The moral intimidation has been active and bitter, particularly toward the poor white men who have voted.* Such men will henceforth be looked upon as social outlaws. Their names have been published as a black list, and whenever they go on the streets they must encounter sneers and aggressive disdain. I have heard of a few negroes turned adrift. I saw one discharged by his employer as he stood in line waiting to hand in his tickets. The poor fellow grinned, looked down, said nothing, and voted. I do not believe many negroes will be proscribed. The fact is, they can better stand such proscription than the whites can afford to employ it. Lucky, very lucky, for the former that it is so.

To carry the Constitution, over nine-tenths of all the registered negroes in the State must vote. This fact alone indicates that defeat is a probability. The Conservatives assume to think that Congress will declare the Constitution ratified in any event.

The Alabama Election.

From the Springfield Republican.

"We are weary of the sword," says the New-York *Tribune*. So are we all, but it is not apparent that the admission of Alabama in her present condition will greatly increase our stock of pruning-hooks and plowshares, made from war material which will henceforth be superfluous. A State Government elected in opposition to two-thirds of the voters, and the two-thirds which did not vote last week, will have to fight for its life, and its existence and efficiency will depend on the military force of the United States by which it is supported. *Civil government, as things are now, will be a failure, if not a farce.* Gen. MEADE can govern the State better than it will govern itself, and with less cost and far greater benefit to its inhabitants. A year longer, more or less, of military rule, until a new crop is gathered, until business improves and industry revives, and the stories of starvation and destitution give way to those of plenty and prosperity, will be no detriment to Alabama, nor to any other of the reconstructing States. If Congress could let its Reconstruction acts alone a little longer they will doubtless be vindicated in their original purpose and executed in their first design. Time and the Supreme Court are both conspiring for this end, and will accomplish it in due time. *This reconstruction business is too much managed at Washington; a little less "policy" and more patience may be the best in the end.*

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

Meeting of Trustees—Report of the President—Election of Professors.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 13, 1868.

The Trustees of the Cornell University held a meeting in the Agricultural Rooms, in this City, to-day. Among those present were Gov. FENTON, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, Hon. EZRA CORNELL, Gen. J. MEREDITH READ, and several others. The meeting was called to order by Mr. CORNELL, and Gen. READ acted as Secretary. Mr. CORNELL read a report showing the progress of the buildings and the improvements of the grounds. Although one of the buildings was not as far advanced as had been expected, it would be ready in the Spring, and the other building under way would be completed soon after. Negotiations had been entered into for the laying out of the grounds, but the expense promised to be so great that he thought it had better be deferred. Scrip representing 532,000 acres of land had been received from the Comptroller, and located by the agent of Mr. CORNELL. Of this 32,000 acres had been received during the last year. He thought that they were generally worth over $5 an acre. Timber enough can be grown to pay the taxes. The Comptroller still has in his hands scrip representing more land than they had yet obtained, and an offer had been received from the managers of a public building in Ithaca, whereby they could use it for university purposes. It was large, and would accommodate 300 students. He also showed, by a communication of the Comptroller, the increased value of property held by them.

Hon. ANDREW D. WHITE, President of the University, read his report, which was accepted, and also presented the report of the Committee on Professorships, which was unanimously adopted, and the following gentlemen elected to the respective posts:

Agriculture, Joseph Harris.

Military Science, Major J. H. Whittlesey, United States Army.

Mining and Metallurgy, L. H. Mitchell.

North European Languages, D. W. Fiske.

The non-resident Professors, also elected, are as follows:

Natural History, Louis Agassiz; Agriculture, Gov. Frederick Holbrook, of Maine; General Geology, James Hall, New-York State Geologist; English Literature, James Russell Lowell; Recent Literature, George William Curtis; Constitutional Law, Theo. W. Dwight.

It is unnecessary to say anything in honor of LOWELL, AGASSIZ and CURTIS. They are known everywhere, and their accession to lectureships will add immensely to the strength of the University. Of the others, Mr. HARRIS is the former accomplished editor of the Genesee *Farmer*, and a graduate of an agricultural school in England; Prof. HALL has been in the service of the State for years, and has a well-earned reputation, and none of the others are unknown men.

President WHITE read a list of the prizes that he proposed to give personally to the meritorious students in the college course—$1,000 in all. This donation was accepted and the thanks of the trustees tendered therefor.

On motion of Mr. SCHUYLER, a committee was created to consider the subject of laboratory, apparatus and scientific collections.

Two thousand dollars were appropriated for the purchase of chemicals and apparatus, and eleven thousand for library, the latter sum to be in lieu of all former appropriations.

On motion of Mr. WHITE the thanks of the University were tendered to Major J. H. WHITTLESEY, of the United States Army.

It was also resolved that while they would not require all students in special courses to undergo military instruction, that it was believed all students in general courses should receive such training.

The Trustees then adjourned to the 15th of July.

According to the report of the President, everything is in the most flourishing state, and time only is needed to hasten the accomplishment of the desires of its friends.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Tenement-Houses and Fire-Escapes.

The office of Mr. S. W. MCGREGOR, Superintendent of Buildings, was yesterday visited by numerous owners of tenement-houses, factories, and other similar buildings, anxious to obtain information as to what was required of them by law concerning the matter of providing their buildings with a fire-escape. By the recent active course of Mr. MCGREGOR in instituting legal proceedings against those persons who failed to take notice of the ordinance regulating these affairs, many of the delinquents have been brought to a sense of their duty as owners of dwellings and as human beings. Besides verbal explanation, each of the applicants received a printed circular containing the section of the law covering their case, also full instructions as to what they should do to protect the lives of tenants in times of emergency. The visitors were invited to examine models of fire-escapes which were on exhibition in the office, in order that they might more readily comprehend the meaning and the object of the law. As a general thing these gentlemen expressed their intention of complying with the terms of the law at once, and thus save themselves much annoyance from legal proceedings. Two or three of the number grumbled at what they conceived to be a raid on house-owners by politicians. One gentleman persisted that no matter to what expense he went to now in this business of fire-escapes, as soon as GRANT or some other man should be elected President, he would be called upon to go to still further expense.

Among the newly invented fire-escapes is one by Mr. JOHN PAAR, which consists of a sheet iron box extending from the ground to the upper story of a house. Within this box is a stationary ladder. It is intended to be used at the rear of the house. In connection with it an iron piazza is built at each story, and ingress to the ladder is obtained by doors from each piazza, which are fastened on the outside, with the exception of the lower door, which is fastened on the inside. The expenses of this apparatus, for a four-story house, is $400.

Internal Revenue—The Collection of the Cotton Tax.

For two years past, owing to the extensive frauds in whisky and tobacco transactions, toward which the attention of the Government officials was directed, but little notice has been given to the collection of the tax on cotton. Recently Mr. C. R. CORNWALL, Special Treasury Agent, has taken the matter in hand, and, in connection with Collector SHOOK, of the Thirty-second District, adopted such measures as will doubtless lead to highly beneficial results to the Government. The seizure of the steamships *Manhattan, Champion, Moneka, Virginia* and *Yazoo*, on the charge of violating the regulations concerning the discharge and delivery of cotton, which occurred not long since, has had the effect to bring the whole subject before the authorities and other interested parties for consideration and settlement. Hitherto, on the arrival of a steamship laden in whole or in part with cotton at this port, it has been the practice to deliver the cotton to the owners or agents on the presentation of an ordinary certificate, showing the tax to have been paid, obtained at the Custom-house. The Internal Revenue authorities, believing that this method of doing business left large room for fraud, instructed the owners of steamships that they must furnish proof that the tax on cotton had been paid before the article could be delivered. This last order caused a slight conflict between the Internal Revenue and the Custom-house authorities. Yesterday, however, Collector SHOOK, and Special Agent CORNWALL had an interview with Mr. EMBREE, Deputy Collector of Customs, when the course to be pursued in future, with reference to the whole subject, was determined upon. Hereafter in order to deliver cotton, the steamship companies are required to obtain a certificate from the Internal Revenue Collector, as well as from the Custom-house Collector. The owners of steamships, it is understood, have directed masters of vessels to recognize the authority of Collector SHOOK. The Custom-house officials are anxious to transfer the entire business of collecting the tax on cotton to the Internal Revenue Department, and it is expected that orders to this effect will be forwarded from Washington to-day.

Under this new system it is designed to institute a thorough investigation as to the origin of the frauds in cotton. In this duty the officers will be facilitated by coming in possession of manifests, tax receipts, and other papers relating to any specified lot of cotton. Of the steamers seized, all excepting the *Manhattan* are bonded.

Yesterday, in the United States District Court, before Judge BLATCHFORD, the case of FINLAY, whose distillery on Fifth-fourth-street was seized by Inspector LEWIS in October last, was decided. The distillery was condemned and ordered to be sold. FINLAY, at one time, was Secretary of the Distillers' Association and Chairman of the Executive Committee.

The only new seizure reported is the establishment of WATSON & CRARY, Pearl-street.

Recent instructions given by Deputy Commissioner HARLAND to clerks in the headquarters' office in Cedar-street, precludes reporters from taking notes of entries in the seizure book. Mr. HARLAND thinks he may possibly remove the restriction within a day or two, or upon receiving definite information from Washington.

Union League Club—Medals for the Soldiers.

At the monthly meeting last evening, the President, Mr. JAY, announced on behalf of the Executive Committee that the new Club-house was nearly completed, and that the Special Committee on the interior arrangements and furniture were advancing rapidly with their work. The fund of $50,000 devoted to this purpose was reported during the evening by Messrs. SCHULTZ and BAILEY as complete, and it was understood that the Club-house would be ready by April, if not sooner.

Mr. GUITEAU presented the report of the Committee on the Library, which is steadily enlarging, and which, with the Art Gallery, will constitute a prominent feature.

Among the resolutions adopted was the following, recommended by the Executive Committee:

Resolved, That the resolutions passed by the Club on the 14th December, 1865, on the subject of a medal in commemoration of the preservation of the Republic, to be struck by Congress and presented in their name to the surviving soldiers and sailors who served the country during the war, and to the children of those who lost their lives in the contest, be referred anew to a special committee, with instructions to prepare a memorial to Congress, asking their early and favorable consideration of the enactment of such a memorial of the war as a national tribute to the army and navy.

The Committee on Admissions reported favorably the names of 130 gentlemen as new members, who were thereupon elected.

It has been suggested that after the roll contains 1,000 members, the number to which it is at present limited, the initiation fee (which is now $50) shall be doubled; but no action has yet been had on the subject.

Mr. BAILEY suggested that, in view of the increasing number of candidates awaiting election, the Club should hold an adjourned meeting that day fortnight, which was acceded to, and after appointing Messrs. EATON, BLISS and MANN a committee to report the power of the Club under certain by-laws, the Club adjourned to Thursday evening, the 27th of February.

A Sewing Girl Obtains a Verdict Against a Hoop-Skirt Manufacturer.

Yesterday MARY CARROLL, a hoop-skirt sewer, through her brother, F. W. CARROLL, brought suit in the Fourth District Court against J. C. KELLY, a hoop-skirt manufacturer, for the sum of $25. It appeared in evidence that in September last the plaintiff noticed an advertisement in a morning paper to the effect that the advertiser wanted expert skirt hands; that $150 in premiums would be distributed among expert skirt makers, spanglers and trimmers, and that clever girls could make from $9 to $12 per week. The advertisement was signed "J. C. KELLY, No. 328 Cherry-street."

The plaintiff applied to KELLY and worked for him some time, when he informed her that she was entitled to the second premium of $25, and that he would hand her that amount when he was "in funds." MARY got tired of waiting for KELLY to be "in funds," and therefore brought this suit. No rebutting evidence was offered, but counsel for KELLY objected that plaintiff was not attracted to KELLY's by the promise of receiving a premium, but went there simply to obtain work on the usual terms. On the other hand, it was shown that KELLY, of his own accord, informed her that she was entitled to a premium of $25, and that he would pay her when he had the funds. Mr. THEODORE E. TOMLISON, who appeared for the complainant, urged the jury to make an example of this case, and to show that sewing girls cannot be kept out of their just dues with impunity. He also asked that interest on the amount due should be allowed. The Court said the case was a very clear one, and required no explanation from him. The jury then retired, and after a few minutes' absence brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $25.

Alleged Outrage—A German Girl Abducted.

A young German, named FREDERICK BOSCH, was arrested in Hoboken by Officer KAISER, at 10 A. M. yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE, charged with enticing, by false representations, a German girl named MARY ANN RUBB, into an alleged house of assignation, kept by Mrs. DORAS, at No. 185 Broome-street, New-York, where the girl claims to have been detained against her will, and outraged. In her affidavit she further says that he decoyed her into the house to make her a prostitute, and for money, and that he conspired with Mrs. DORAS in decoying her; that she was detained against her will for four weeks, at the end of which time she escaped and returned to Hoboken; that BOSCH then offered to give her a bribe if she would swear that the house was not a house of prostitution, and that he did not take her there. BOSCH was committed to the County Jail by Justice WHITE without bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It appears that such close watch was kept upon the girl that she was unable to make her escape from Mrs. DORAS' den until a day or two since, when she returned again to service with the family at No. 50 Hudson-street, Hoboken. Mrs. DORAS, probably fearing that the escape of the girl would lead to serious results, on Thursday evening, accompanied by a man representing himself as a New-York officer, together with the prisoner, attempted to again get possession of the girl for the purpose of forcibly taking her to New-York. They went before Justice POPE, when Mrs. DORAS represented that she was a resident of Hoboken, and endeavored to procure a warrant for the arrest of the girl for stealing a dress, but the Judge happening to be cognizant of the case ordered them to leave his office. They also went to the house, and as is alleged, attempted to take the girl away, and failing, the prisoner, BOSCH, offered her a bribe of a set of fine jewelry if she would swear that she went with him to the house of Mrs. DORAS and prostituted herself with her consent, he saying that he would be able to obtain heavy damages from the newspapers for defamation of character, (the case having previously been reported.) Failing in this, the party left just in time to save themselves from arrest by Police Captain DONOVAN.

Catching Brook Trout Out of Season.

Mr. ROOSEVELT, the Vice-President of the New-York Sportsman's Club, tried a cause before the Sixth District Court, yesterday, for the infringement of the laws for the preservation of trout, in selling during the forbidden season, which extends from the first of September to the first of March. Mr. LAWRENCE, a well-known fish dealer in Sixth-avenue, was the defendant. He pleaded as a defence that the fish came from Canada. This fact he proved by a witness named CHURCH, a dealer in Fulton Market, who testified that he had imported a box of the forbidden article from that country. But on coming to the law, it was discovered that the laws of Canada, equally with those of this State, forbade the possession of the fish, and a judgment was therefore rendered against the defendant for $60.

On the rendering of the judgment the counsel for the Club immediately sued out a writ against the witness, CHURCH, who had testified that he had imported a box full of the fish. The Club intend to sue all persons they can find infringing these laws.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

STREET ROBBERY.

EDWARD KERRIGAN arrived in town on Tuesday night, from Scranton, Penn., and soon after met HENRY SLAVIN and two other men in Grand-street, and asked to be directed to No. 29 Mulberry-street. The men volunteered to show him the way. They all walked together for a short distance, when SLAVIN dealt him a sudden blow on the head with some weapon, which caused insensibility. When he regained his senses, KERRIGAN discovered that he had been robbed of a small sum of money, a gold watch and a carpet-bag. Yesterday morning he met SLAVIN again, and caused his arrest, when the Magistrate locked him up for trial.

RUNAWAY BOYS.

JAMES MONTAGUE and JOHN CONNOLLY, aged 10 and 11 years, were arrested Thursday by Officer CAMPBELL, of the Fourteenth Precinct. They had escaped from Randall's Island. Yesterday they were recommitted to the care of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

THE WORTH-STREET ROBBERY.

The Police of the Fifth Ward having ascertained that JAMES BURKE *alias* Edmunds, was the confederate of WM. FRENCH, now under arrest for knocking down and robbing EPHRAIM PINCUS, an errand boy, on Monday, and robbing him of $200, they made search for BURKE. Detective FIELD found the man sitting at the window of KATE GORMAN, No. 119 Mercer-street, and arrested him in the street soon after, though not without a desperate struggle. When confronted with the boy he was fully identified as one of the assailants, both FRENCH and BURKE being in the tank when the check was cashed. The prisoner was fully committed, and made another unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Detective while on his way to a cell.

QUEER TRANSACTION.

CHARLES H. VAN DOREN *alias* Henrie, residing at the Keystone Hotel, in Dey-street, was arrested yesterday by Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, on a charge of having obtained a piano valued at $600 from GEO. STECK, of No. 141 Eighth-street. When arraigned before the magistrate it appeared that on the 31st of October he hired a piano from the complainant at a rent of $10 per month, with the understanding that the instrument should be given up when demanded. VAN DOREN subsequently obtained a temporary loan of $172 from ZENO BURNHAM, of No. 115 West Eleventh-street. When STECK asked for his piano he could not get it, although he found it at BURNHAM's place of business, in Eleventh-street. The prisoner was remanded for examination.

STEALING INDIA RUBBER.

PETER HANSEN, a seaman, and OWEN MCNAMARA, a junk dealer, were arraigned before the magistrate yesterday, on a charge of stealing a quantity of India rubber, valued at $50, from the bark *Tigris*, lying at the foot of Pier No. 28 East River. It was the property of Messrs. BURDETT & EVERETT, No. 174 Water-street. As the property was found in their possession, the accused were held for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—SMITH, ACTING JUSTICE.

ANOTHER WORTHLESS CHECK.

GEORGE W. JACKSON, No. 89 Broad-street, appeared as a complainant against BENJAMIN BABBITT, *alias* James H. Johnson, alleging that BABBITT, under his *alias*, purchased of him a large quantity of butter, and tendered in payment a check for $249 14, drawn by James H. Johnson on the Sixth National Bank, in favor of A. & R. BAMBER or order. BABBITT stated that the check was perfectly good, that his name was that signed to it, and that his balance in bank was in excess of the amount for which the check was drawn. His representations were believed, the check received in payment of the butter, and then followed the stereotyped story. No such person was known at the bank, and the check of less value than so much unused paper. BABBITT being arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and was committed in default of $2,000 bail to answer at the General Sessions.

SHOP LIFTING.

The affidavit of HENRY T. COLTER charges ZARA GONZALES with attempting to steal twenty-two yards of bonnet silk, valued at $88, from the store No. 751 Broadway, and alleges that he detected her in the act of leaving the store with the goods in her possession. The prisoner is a Spanish woman, 28 years of age, and stated that she was a housekeeper, resident at the St. Charles Hotel. She was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

AN UNPROFITABLE BURGLARY.

JOHN TRACY, No. 109 Sheriff-street, states that he occupies the premises as a stable and dwelling-house, and that on Thursday night GEORGE GREENOCK, JOHN BENNETT and JOHN GROTTE were seen by JACOB SPEIGEL to break off the padlock securing the door, and to enter the premises. In the morning five pairs of clog shoes were missing, and two pairs being subsequently found in possession of GREENOCK, the three men, in consideration of this fact and of SPEIGEL's story, were arrested and held for examination on a charge of burglary.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

HARLEM BRIDGE.—Last Fall a dredging-machine was placed in operation for the purpose of making a solid foundation for the Harlem bridge on the north side of the Westchester County end of the structure. The bed of the river was afterward filled to the depth of about twenty feet, and to within about three feet of low-water mark, with loose rock, for a foundation on which to lay the massive blocks of granite with which the piers of the bridge are built. When the cold weather set in the work was suspended, and but little was done until Thursday, when Mr. HOWE, the Superintendent of the bridge, put on a gang of men, and is now finishing the north abutment. When that is completed, and the Russ pavement laid to the approaches on both ends of the bridge, the handsome and costly bridge will be finished.

A BRIDGE OF ICE.—Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock Thursday night an immense field of ice, which broke at the southern extremity of Governor's Island, and sweeping round on both sides met and reunited in the basin between White Hall and Hamilton Ferry, completely blocked up the river from dock to dock, presenting an unbroken surface nearly a mile in breadth. The ice was between fifteen and twenty inches thick, and with but very little snow upon it. The 12 o'clock boats which left the Brooklyn side at the lower ferries did not reach New-York until 1 o'clock. Had this bridge formed during the day time, we should doubtless have had a revival of the lively scenes of 1859, and January, 1867, when thousands crossed between New-York and Brooklyn on the ice bridges.

STRANGERS TAKEN IN.—On Thursday A. E. EVANS and JOHN WEBSTER were in a Hudson River Railroad train, on their way from Hudson, Mich., to this City, intending to go to San Francisco, Cal. They met a man named E. G. CLARK, who informed them that he was a cabinetmaker in San Francisco, and going thither by the next steamer. Although EVANS and WEBSTER intended to stop at Lovejoy's Hotel, they accompanied CLARK to the Ashburton House, on the corner of Fortieth-street and Sixth-avenue, where the latter succeeded in borrowing $150 from the Michiganders, gave them a check for $1,100 on the First National Bank, drawn by J. C. GOLDENFAT, and escaped, leaving no trace behind him.

NEW-YORK MAGDALEN SOCIETY.—The New-York Magdalen Society has recently enlarged their building in Yorkville, thereby giving increased facilities for the rescue and improvement of the unfortunate class of individuals committed to their care. During the thirty-four years of the existence of this Society, it has had increasing prosperity, and at no period of its history has there been greater encouragement to prosecute the work of reform than within the current year. The institution is located on Eighty-eighth-street, near Fifth-avenue, and accessible by the Third-avenue Railroad cars. Notice of the dedication of the new chapel will be given in due time.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. H. S. Sanford, United States Minister to Brussels, and Sir Thomas D. Lander, of Canada, are at the Brevoort House. Gov. Pierpoint, of Virginia; Gen. Johnson, U. S. A.; and Commander Watson, U. S. N., are at the Astor House. Ex-Gov. Price, of New-Jersey, is at the St. James' Hotel. Gen. G. M. Dodge, of Washington; Hon. Thomas A. Scott, of Philadelphia; and Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. H. L. Robinson, of Binghamton, and Prof. Norton, of New-Jersey, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Hon. Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, and Hon. J. B. Alley, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. W. E. Chandler, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. Gen. Davis, of Fort Washington, is at the Westminster Hotel.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—The day devoted to love ditties and caricature has passed very much as it usually passes in this City. The postman yesterday had his hands full, and when the last missive was delivered gave thanks for his own deliverance from the necessity of delivering any more. He had a slippery, sloppy time of it in the middle of the day, especially, in getting from door to door, and they who by sending burning words through him yesterday captured domestic happiness for a lifetime (if any did so) should not be unmindful of his difficult good offices.

RELIGIOUS LABORS AT THE SOUTH.—A Union meeting is to be held in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Nineteenth-street, by the friends of the American Tract Society to-morrow (Sabbath) evening, to hear the details of a very encouraging work among the destitute whites and freedmen of the South, by which more than one hundred thousand have been afforded religious instruction. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. G. L. SHEARER, of Richmond, Va.; Uncle JOHN VASSAR, a well-known missionary colporteur; Rev. Dr. CROSBY, of this City, and others.

THE NORTHEASTERN DISPENSARY.—From the sixth annual report of the institution it appears that last year 4,063 persons received medical treatment at the Dispensary and 1,217 at their own homes; 242 were vaccinated and 10,705 prescriptions were dispensed. Since the organization of the Dispensary, six years ago, 30,280 persons have received medical treatment. The total receipts last year were $2,487 27; expenditures, $1,431 09. The Dispensary is located at No. 100 East Fifty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue.

THE MEASURE OF LIFE.—The lecture which Dr. T. S. LAMBERT proposes to give at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening next, (Feb. 18,) on "Family Inheritance and the Personal Indications of Longevity," is one of great interest, and has been delivered with marked success at Cooper Institute under the auspices of the Cooper Union. The special object of this lecture is to comply with a very general request for a further elaboration and discussion of the details of this subject. The lecturer has engaged the services of GEORGE W. MORGAN, Esq., the organist.

CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHURCH OF SANTIAGO.—A concert for the benefit of the Spanish Episcopal Church of Santiago will be given at Trenor's Hall, Sixth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, on Tuesday evening next, under the direction of Señor JUAN E. SALCEDO. Mme. THOMASELLI, Miss CHAPMAN, Miss TOTTEN, Signors BARILLI, ALDAVINI and DE CARLO will assist on the occasion.

YALE COLLEGE ALUMNI.—All the graduates of Yale College, resident in this City and Brooklyn, are to meet in the lecture-room of the Madison

Square Presbyterian Church (entrance on Twenty-fourth-street) on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock, to consider the expediency of forming an Association of Yale Alumni. The call for the meeting is signed by DANIEL LORD, HENRY D. BULKLEY, WM. M. EVARTS, Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., JARED LINSLEY, SIDNEY WEBSTER, EDMUND D. STANTON, and others.

OBITUARY.—Mr. DANIEL L. ROSS, President of the Tenth National Bank of this City, died on Wednesday morning of Bright's disease of the kidneys. Mr. Ross was long and favorably known in this City and California as a member of the firms of ROSS, DEMPSTER & Co. and ROSS, FALCONER & Co. His funeral will take place this morning from his late residence, No. 139 Madison-avenue.

A NEW DOCK AT MOTT HAVEN.—The Jordan L. Mott Iron Works Company are building a new dock on the south side of the new Harlem Bridge at Mott Haven. The dock is 175 feet fronting on the Harlem River, where the depth of the water is sufficient for vessels of heavy tonnage to reach the dock. The pier is a very strong one.

NEW LINE TO NEW-ORLEANS.—The Merchants' Steamship Line have just organized a fleet of first class steamers to trade between this port and New-Orleans. Their vessels are the *Gen. Grant*, the *Crescent City*, the *Sherman* and the *Gen. Meade*. The pioneer steamer will leave on the 22nd inst., and a vessel will be dispatched every saturday thereafter.

PURIFYING THE TEMPLE.—Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will resume at the New-England Church, in West Forty-first-street, the course of lectures on the life of Christ to-morrow evening. The present course embraces the public ministry of Jesus commencing with the purifying of the temple.

A GRAND CONCERT.—Sunday evening a grand concert, under the auspices of the Church of the Holy Innocents, will be given at Lyric Hall, Sixth-avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second streets, commencing at 8 o'clock. The Berge Church Union and Monahan's Band will be in attendance.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The second sermon in the course under the auspices of this Association will be delivered to-morrow evening, at Rev. Dr. WESTON'S Church, Madison-avenue, corner Thirty-first-street, by Rev. H. D. GANSE.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FIRE.—At about 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the tenement house No. 127 Atlantic-street, in a room on the second floor. The drug-store of H. H. DICKINSON, occupying the first floor, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; insured in the Washington Company. An adjoining store, occupied by a jeweler, was damaged to the extent of $300; insured in the Brooklyn Company; while the building, belonging to the estate of JACOB FROST, was injured to the amount of $300. Eight families occupied the upper floors, but suffered only a trifling loss.

A RAILROAD TO PROSPECT PARK.—A petition of the Bushwick Railroad Company is now before an Aldermanic Committee, asking permission to run a railroad from Fourth-street, E. D., to Prospect Park by the following route: Fourth-street, through Broadway, to Division-avenue, through Division-avenue to Harrison-avenue, through Harrison-avenue to Tompkins-avenue, through Tompkins-avenue to Fulton-avenue, through Fulton-avenue to Brooklyn-avenue, through Brooklyn-avenue to East Warren-street, through East Warren-street to and across Washington-avenue.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—In the Hudson County Court, Judge DALRYMPLE presiding, RICHARD VAN HOUGHTON, tried for assault and battery, was found guilty of assault. JAMES FOLEY, constable, tried for misconduct in office, in refusing to arrest his brother for fighting, was acquitted. Judge DALRYMPLE discharged the jury for one week, and also discharged Officer FOLEY for the term. The Court is engaged in the trial of DANIEL TAFFEY for maintaining a slaughter-house nuisance at Hoboken. The civil causes have been adjourned until next term, in consequence of the illness of Judge BEDLE.

OBTAINING A MONEY-LETTER UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—A man named MARTIN MERKET was arrested in Hoboken, yesterday, on a warrant issued by Justice WHITE, charged by GEORGE MERKET with having obtained a money-letter from the Hoboken Post-office by falsely representing his name. The accused was held for examination before United States Commissioner JACKSON.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

AFFAIRS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY—ITS EXISTENCE SOUGHT TO BE TERMINATED.

F. P. James et al. vs. The La Crosse Railroad Company, Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company and Selah Chamberlain.—The bill in this case avers that on or about the 1st day of June, 1858, the La Crosse Company was indebted to a large amount and greatly embarrassed in its pecuniary affairs, and that a large floating debt had accumulated against it for rolling stock and materials furnished and labor performed, which remained unpaid and unsecured, and that the aggregate amount of debt existing against the Company at that time, including the mortgage debt, was over ten millions of dollars, besides interest and liabilities to farm mortgagors, and that the road was then in the hands of Selah Chamberlain, under a mortgage lease to secure him the amount of his due. That on the 1st day of June, 1858, the Directors of the Company authorized an issue of bonds of said Company, to the amount of $2,000,000, to be secured by a mortgage upon the entire line of the road from Milwaukee to La Crosse, including all rolling stock and personal property of the company, with interest at seven per cent. per annum from the 1st of July, 1858, payable semi-annually, the first interest payable on the 1st day of July, 1859; and on the 18th of June such authority was amended by five of the Directors, at a pretended meeting, so as to make the first interest payable Jan. 1, 1859. That on the 21st day of June the mortgage was executed by the officers of the company to Barnes, and the $2,000,000 of bonds were executed, drawing interest from July 1, 1858, and the first installment payable on the 1st January, 1859; and on the 11th of August, 1858, the President and Secretary of the Company executed a supplementary mortgage further to secure the bonds.

The bill charges that this mortgage was executed in fraud of the creditors and stockholders of the Company, and without authority of law; that it was not executed to secure any amount borrowed or owing by the Company, but for the purpose and with the design of bringing about a speedy sale of the road and its franchises, cutting off the stockholders, and to hinder, delay, and defraud the creditors of the Company, and passing the title and property of the road, and its franchises, to some of the directors and their friends; that the five directors of the Company, at the pretended meeting of the Board, but which was not authorized by law, changed the day for the first payment of interest from July to January, which was done that they might the more speedily carry out their fraudulent design of selling out the road; and at the same meeting William A. Guest, Albert C. Gunnison and Alfred Nixon were appointed a committee to dispose of the bonds upon such terms and at such rate as they should think proper. That this committee afterwards gave Chamberlain $400,000 of these bonds as security for the payment of $20,000, and dividends upon the bonds among themselves and friends, and secured unnecessary loans by pledging them at five cents on the dollar.

That in pursuance of this fraudulent scheme, the directors made no provision for the interest on the bonds and Barnes, on the 1st of February, 1859, commenced a foreclosure by advertisement, and on 21st day of May pretended to sell the mortgaged property to himself as trustee for the bondholders, (his bid being the only one made at the sale,) for the sum of $1,593,000 33, payable in the bonds, and immediately after the sale the bondholders and Barnes organized the Minnesota Company.

That neither the bonds or checks of the pretended Minnesota Company ever had any market value, were never quoted at any stock board, and the only sales or transfers made had been private transactions and between parties fully notified and advised of the fraudulent character of the bonds; that Barnes was cognizant of the fraudulent character of the bonds; that the road was sold at the par value of the bonds with interest and cost, in pursuance of the fraudulent scheme, to prevent a redemption either by the stockholders or creditors; that at the time of the sale a large part of the bonds were undisposed of and unnegotiated, but were reckoned in payment of the pretended bid. It is then shown that the road is in the hands of a receiver, and that the company has ceased to exist as an active corporation, and the road has never been in the hands of the Minnesota Company.

The bill prays that all the property, real and personal, franchises and privileges, of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, or which was theirs at the time of the sale by Barnes, now in the possession of the receiver of the United States Circuit Court, may be sold, subject to the prior claims, and that the proceeds of the sale be brought into the Court, to be divided according to the legal privities of the complainants thereto; that the Barnes mortgage may be decreed to be fraudulent and void, and that the Minnesota Company take nothing by the sale, and be perpetually enjoined from setting up any right under said sale.

The answer denies all the material allegations of the bill. The decree below was against the complainants, and they appeal, submitting that the disposition of the bonds under this mortgage, by the directors of the La Crosse Company, was a gross fraud upon the creditors of the Company, and all other parties having an interest in the property, and for that reason the bonds and the mortgage, and all proceedings in connection therewith, should be set aside and canceled. The evidence in the case is commented on at length to support this position.

The Minnesota Company say that the complainants have wholly failed to make out a case authorizing this Court to decree that the mortgage to Barnes, and the foreclosure and sale by him, are fraudulent and void. In a case of this magnitude, involving the corporate existence of a great line of railroad, the stock of which must, after so many years have elapsed since its original formation, be held by innocent parties, this Court would proceed with great caution to set aside such a corporation. Nothing less than the strongest and most conclusive array of evidence would justify such an exercise of the power of this Court. It is submitted that the evidence in this case entirely fails to authorize such a decree as is asked by the complainants. The evidence to prove fraud, giving the greatest force to it, only proves that certain of the Directors of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company mal-administered the assets of the Company. The evidence in regard to the purchase, by certain of the Directors, of the Barnes mortgage bonds deposited as collateral security with Chamberlain, and other creditors of the Company, prove this and no more; and if this were a suit to render such directors liable to the stockholders of the company for a violation of their trust, it might be very pertinent and efficacious; but as evidence to authorize the dissolution of the Company, it has but little relevancy and no force. It is submitted, then, that the complainants' evidence entirely fails to establish fraud in the execution of the Barnes mortgages or the sale by him. It is also submitted that whatever might be the merits of the complainants' case abstractly, yet that too great delay occurred before filing the bill. The Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company was organized in 1859, and the bill in this case was not filed until April, 1863. Within that period vast numbers, doubtless, of innocent parties, acting in good faith, had become holders of the Barnes bonds and stockholders in the present Company. To disorganize that Company now would do incalculable mischief to innocent parties, and the complainants, if they had any merits in their case, have not shown sufficient diligence to entitle themselves to relief at such great sacrifice to the present stockholders in the Company. It is further submitted, as a conclusive objection to the relief sought by complainants' bill, that the State of Wisconsin, by express act of its Legislature, authorized the foreclosure, sale and purchase by Barnes; and has further, by another act of its Legislature, subsequent to the formation of the present Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company, recognized it as a valid organization under the laws of the State. It is also argued that Barnes is a necessary party, without whose presence the Court cannot render the decree sought, and the bill must for that reason be dismissed.

John W. Carey for appellants; C. Cushing and Matt. H. Carpenter for appellees.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

LIABILITY OF HOTEL KEEPERS FOR LOSS OF PERSONAL PROPERTY OF THEIR GUESTS.

John D. Ramaley vs. Charles Leland et al.—This was an action to recover the value of a gold watch and chain and $50 in money, in all valued at $450, which plaintiff alleges were stolen from his room in the Metropolitan Hotel on the 9th day of April, 1866. Plaintiff testified that he put the property under his pillow, and when he awoke in the morning it was gone. The defence offered to show that notices were posted about the hotel, and also in plaintiff's room, informing guests that a safe was provided for the deposit of jewelry and valuables, and that under a late statute of the Legislature the landlord would not be liable for the loss of the same unless it was deposited therein. The evidence was excluded, on the ground that the amount of money lost was no more than was necessary for a man to carry for current expenses, and that the watch and chain could not be classed as "jewelry." Evidence was offered and admitted that the room in which plaintiff slept was provided with a lock and key and a bolt, and that the lock was so constructed that it was utterly impossible for any key to unlock it from the outside when it was locked on the inside. Testimony on both sides being in, defendants' attorney moved to dismiss the complaint on the ground that the evidence showed that defendants did all that it was in their power to do to protect plaintiff's property; that at the time of the alleged robbery, he had possession of the room himself, and was provided with all the appliances necessary to protect himself, and that if any robbery was committed, it was done through the negligence of the plaintiff himself, and through no fault of defendants. The motion was denied by the Court, who held that the property in this case had never been directly confided to the custody of the landlord, and that the only question for the jury was whether the landlord had been guilty of any negligence in the matter, and whether the plaintiff was or was not, himself guilty of negligence in failing to make use of the facilities placed in his possession by the landlord for the protection of his property.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed. A motion, by defendants' counsel, for a new trial on the Judge's minutes was granted.

J. N. Ballestier for plaintiff; J. Fitch for defendants.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—FEB. 14.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

Oliver W. Bird vs. Edwin B. Pond.—This was an action to recover $4,275 89, the value of certain goods sold at divers times in the year 1864 to Milo Pratt on the representations (alleged to be false) of the defendant, who is a brother-in-law of Pratt, that Pratt was responsible and worthy of credit.

The defence was that no false representations were made by defendant, and that the goods were not sold to Pratt in consequence of such representations.

The case is still on,

C. Bainbridge Smith for plaintiff; Orlando L. Stewart for defendant.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 14.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wanderman *vs.* Ruigl et al.: attachment vacated; costs to abide the event.

Tyler *vs.* Sugar Valley Iron and Ochre Company et al.; motion denied with $5 costs.

Murphy *vs.* The Mica Roofing Company; motion denied with $5 costs.

By Judge Barnard.

Dietrich Von Brock *vs.* Augusta C. S. Von Brock; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Seven prisoners were arraigned yesterday for trial at the Court of General Sessions for various offences. Mr. GUNNING S. BEDFORD, Jr., represented the prosecution.

JOHN A. MCNAMARA, formerly a lawyer's clerk, who was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years on the 9th of June, 1865, for forgery, was placed on trial for "breaking jail" on the 18th of August last. The prisoner defended himself ably without the assistance of counsel. The fact that he was unlawfully free, when he should have been serving his time in prison, could not be explained away, however, and the jury convicted him. The Court sentenced him to serve one year after the original term shall have expired.

WILLIAM RYAN was tried and convicted of grand larceny, in stealing $146 in money from RICHARD SHERLOCK, an invalid, while assisting him to enter a public-house. Sentenced to State Prison for three years.

Lawrence Hoey was tried, on the complaint of Jos. Sibree, driver of an express wagon, for an attempt to steal a package of stockings, value of $53, from the wagon. The jury found the prisoner "not guilty."

David Reiss pleaded guilty of forgery in the fourth degree, in forging an order in writing purporting to be signed by A. Kayser, and presenting the same to Abraham Hyman, No. 202 Second-street, with intent to defraud. He was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Daniel Sullivan, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for three years.

The Grand Jury, having completed its work, was discharged with thanks. The Court adjourned until Monday morning next at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Thompson.

THE ACTION FOR LIBEL AGAINST MR. BEACH.

Mary Anne Deane (Miss Minnie Boker) vs. Moses S. Beach.—The case against Mr. Beach, late proprietor of the *Sun*, was called on for hearing this morning. There was a large attendance of persons in court, anxious to be present during the proceedings, and to hear and see the fair plaintiff, who, it will be remembered, married her coachman, John Deane, some few years since. The curiosity of the spectators was, however, not appeased, for Mrs. Deane failed to put in an appearance, and, on motion of counsel for defendant, the case was postponed to next term.

FAILED TO RETURN.

Bernard Schmidt vs. B. Frederick Kohls.—This action was brought to recover $581, money loaned by plaintiff to defendant. Both parties are residents of Brooklyn. On the 15th of October last, plaintiff avers he deposited with defendant for safe keeping the sum of $20 in gold. On various subsequent occasions he deposited with him $20, $40, $71 and $350, in all $481, which on being demanded Kohls refused to pay, on the ground that the money had been given to him for the support of his daughter, Kohls' wife. Defendant did not deny that he had received large sums of money from his son-in-law, the plaintiff, but it was given under the following circumstances: Plaintiff was married in 1862, and lived with his wife up to 1865, when, in consequence of business engagements calling him elsewhere, she went to her parents' house and resided there. Plaintiff sent the money, but it was immediately handed over to his wife. With reference to the sum of $350, it was alleged that the plaintiff persuaded his wife to give him $350 of the $400 given her by her mother as her own separate property and estate, which money was given with the intention of buying a horse and wagon; while at the same time it was understood the sum mentioned would be returned to Mrs. Schmidt, who was still living in defendant's house. The money was accordingly given to her. This last allegation was denied on the other side. The jury found a verdict for plaintiff for $203. Messrs. H. A. Meyenberg and James Gridley, appeared respectively for and against.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL SEIZURE.

Louisa F. Norris vs. Patrick Campbell, Sheriff.—This action was brought to recover goods to the value of $200 and damages to the extent of $200 from the defendant, for having illegally seized the property of the plaintiff. On the 27th of December last the defendant received a writ of execution directed against Charles F. Norris, plaintiff's husband. A judgment had been obtained against Mr. Norris for $172, in a case in which a Mr. George Hall was plaintiff; and by virtue of the writ so obtained Mr. Campbell seized a carpet, sofa, chairs and fancy cloak, to the value of $200. The case for the plaintiff was that Mr. Norris's father-in-law had bought the property before the seizure and presented it to his wife. The jury failed to agree and were discharged.

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.

Grenville T. Jenks, Esq., Gen. Crooke and E. L. Sanderson, Esq., were yesterday appointed by the General Term a committee for the examination of candidates for admission to practice at the bar of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York. Several candidates, who were unable to be present at the last regular examination on account of sickness and other special reasons, were examined by this special permission of the Court. The Court, however, remarked, in granting the request of the applicants, that the practice could not be used as a precedent. Among the persons admitted to practice as lawyers was Mr. Innes, Deputy Clerk of the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 13.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhies.

CHARGE AGAINST A POLICE OFFICER.

The People vs. J. N. Carman.—The prisoner is an officer of the Forty-first Precinct, and was charged with having assaulted two boys named Handmy and Lacy. On the part of the people the prosecution was conducted by District-Attorney Morris, from whose statement and the evidence adduced, it appeared that on the day of the arrest the two boys were playing "tag" in Elm-street, near Livingston, when the officer passing by, and thinking the boys were making too much noise, arrested them and had them conveyed to the station-house. The father of one of the children feeling aggrieved at the arrest of his son, called for an instant examination, which resulted in the discharge of both boys. The matter was then brought before the Grand Jury, who found a true bill. The District-Attorney claimed that a Policeman had no right to arrest every child found playing tag on the sidewalk, for if they did so the station-house would be every day filled with children, while the school recess was being carried on. Police officers ought to be protected; but there was a limit to their duties beyond which they should not go, and when they had overstepped that limit, it was the duty of the government to bring them to the bar of justice. It was sworn to by the defence that the children were a great annoyance in that locality; that the officer had no ill-will to the children, and in arresting them had merely discharged his duty. The Judge charged that from the evidence no ill-will appeared to have existed between the officer and the prosecuting witnesses; that while the children may be allowed to carry on any innocent amusement, they should not be permitted to conduct themselves improperly, and the jury should decide by their verdict of guilty, or not guilty, whether the boys had acted so—that they were or were not a nuisance to the locality. The jury found the prisoner guilty, and the Judge sentenced him to pay a fine of one cent, at the same time remarking that he would not censure the officer for his conduct.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 14, 1868.

$15,000	U. S. 6s. '81 C.	112	25	Bk. of Comm'th	109
100,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62	111¾	20	Wells-Fargo Ex	43
5,000	do	111⅝	10	Adams Ex. Co	76
1,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅝	100	do	75¾
5,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '65	109⅜	100	do	75½
10,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new	107⅜	200	Mer. U. Ex	35½
1,500	U. S. 5s. 10-40, C.	105	100	do	35¼
10,000	Tr. Notes. 7 3-10s 3d series	107⅛	400	do	35
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s. ex-c	64⅛	700	N. Y. Cen. R.	133¾
10,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60¾	100	do b30	133⅞
25,000	do	60½	300	do s10	133⅝
25,000	do	60¾	100	do	133⅞
25,000	do 2d call	60⅝	900	do	133⅝
25,000	do	60½	100	do 2d call	134⅛
14,000	Ind. St. 5s	93¼	100	Erie R. b60	76
1,000	Virginia 6s. x-c	46½	200	do	75¾
500	Vir. 6s, new	41	1000	do	75⅝
25,000	N. Car. 6s. x-c	51½	1800	do b30	76
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	81	500	do	76
1,000	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Issue	86	100	do 2d call	76
10,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87½	100	do	75⅞
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d	80	100	do	75¾
15,000	Gr. W. R. 2d M.	77	25	Panama R.	318
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	89½	100	Erie Pref.	80¾
12,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	79	100	do b60	81
5,000	Al. & T. H. Inc.	82	700	Reading R.	94⅜
5,000	P. Ft. W. & C. 3d	91	100	do	94⅝
10,000	American Gold	140	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	93
10	Bk. of Com'ce	118½	100	Chic. & N. W.	60¾
50	do	118¼	700	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
25	Bank of N. Amer.	106	100	do b10	74⅛
25	Fourth Nat. Bk.	104	100	do	74¼
10	do	103¾	200	Cl. & Tol.	113¼
15	Ninth National	104	400	do 2d call	112⅞
500	Canton Co. b10	61¾	400	Chic. & R. I.	98⅞
200	do	61⅝	105	M. & P. D. C. 1st Pf.	100
100	West. U. Tel.	36	13	M. & P. D. C. 2d Pfd.	93
600	do	35⅞	368	Del. L. & W. R.	114
200	Quick. Min. Co.	25	10	N. J. Cen. R.	115½
500	Pacific Mail	109¼	150	do 2d call	115
10	do	109⅛	10	P., Ft. W. & C.	102⅛
100	do	109⅜	100	do	101⅞
300	Atlantic Mail	97	100	do	101⅞
100	N. Y. Guano	12	800	O. & Miss. R.	32⅛
200	Mar. Pref	14½	100	do b30	32⅛
100	do 2d call	13⅝	100	do 2d call	32½
50	do	13¾	100	do b30	32½
			400	Mar. & C. 1st Pr.	31
			300	do	31⅛
			200	do	31½
			100	do	31⅞
			1000	do	32
			100	H. & St. J. R.	65
			100	Tol., W. & W.	47½

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '64	108⅝	200	Mariposa Prf	14
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	107¾	100	do	12½
3,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67 New Iss.	107⅞	50	Wells-Fargo Ex	42½
157,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	104⅞	50	do	42
5,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s, 2d series	107⅛	400	U. S. Ex	74¾
20,000	do 3d Ser	107⅛	100	Mer. U. Ex	35
3,000	do Small	107⅛	100	Mich. Cen	114
20,000	Tenn. 6s. new	60½	72	Panama R.	320
20,000	do	60½	400	Clev. & Pitts	96½
15,000	do	60⅝	42	Cle., Col. & Cin. R.	107¼
8,000	Missouri 6s	104	200	Chi. & N. West	60¼
10,000	Ga. St. 7s	81	100	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅜
3,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	101	200	Clev. & Tol.	113
10,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	95	200	do	112⅞
3,000	Grt. W. 2d M.	77¾	200	do	112¾
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	81	170	Jol. & Chi. R.	95
300	West. U. Tel.	35⅝	100	Tol., W. & W. Pf.	70½
200	Pacific Mail	109⅛	60	P., F. W. & C.	102¼
800	do	109⅛	200	do	102
200	do s60	109	100	Al. & T. H. Pf.	75
25	do	109⅜	100	Chi. & Alt. R.	135
20	Am. Ex. Co.	70¾	100	Bost. H. & E.	15⅝
200	Atlantic Mail	97	50	do	16
100	do	97¼	900	Mar. & C. 1st Pf.	32
			200	do	31½
			200	Mar. & C. 2d Pf.	11½
			200	do	12
			25	N. Y. & N. H. R.	140

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Pacific Mail	109⅜	100	Alt. & T. H. Pf.	75
400	do	109⅝	400	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	67
100	do	109⅝	500	P., Ft. W. & C.	101⅞
200	do	109¾	600	Ohio & M. R.	32⅛
100	At. Mail	97½	300	do	32⅛
100	do	97⅝	200	M. So. & N. I. R.	92¾
100	do c	97⅜	1100	Clev. & Pitts	96⅞
1400	N. Y. C. R. ex-d	133¾	200	do b10	96⅞
400	do	133⅝	100	do	96⅛
300	do	133⅞	400	do b5	96⅞
200	do c	133⅝	400	Clev. & Tol.	112½
800	do b3	133¾	200	do b10	112¾
200	do	133⅞	200	do	112⅝
3200	Erie R.	75⅞	800	C., R. I. & P.	98⅞
400	do b10	76	200	do c	98¾
800	do b3	76	100	do b10	98⅞
1200	do	75¾	100	do s15	98⅝
600	do b3	75⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	60⅞
400	do b5	75⅞	100	do	60⅞
100	West. U. Tel.	36¼	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
300	do	36	200	do b10	74⅝
1200	Reading R.	94⅝	200	do c	74⅜
1000	do c	94⅝	200	do s16	74⅝
100	Alt. & T. H.	50¼			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Adams' Ex	75⅝	1900	Reading R.	94⅛
200	do	75⅝	400	do	94⅛
10	Mer. U. Ex	34⅞	800	do	94¼
100	do	35	200	do b30	94⅛
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	74¾	400	do c	94¼
20	Amer. Ex. Co.	71¾	2800	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	66⅞
100	Canton Co.	61	200	do s10	66⅞
200	do s30	61	100	do	66⅞
100	Pac. Mail s5	109⅜	100	do b5	66¾
200	do	109⅛	400	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅝
100	do	109⅜	100	do b10	32⅛
100	W. U. Tel.	35⅞	100	do c	32⅛
400	N. Y. Cen. x-d	133⅝	100	do	32⅜
100	do s10	133⅝	100	Illinois Cen. s30	138
100	do	133¾	800	Clev. & Pitts	96¾
800	do	133⅞	200	do s10	96⅝
200	do b15	133⅞	100	do	96⅝
100	do s5	133⅞	100	do b10	96⅞
800	Erie R.	75⅝	1200	Clev. & Tol.	112⅝
100	do b10	75⅞	200	do s30	112⅝
500	do b3	75⅞	200	do c	112⅝
1200	do	75⅞	600	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅞
200	Erie Pf.	80	200	do s10	98⅞
100	Hudson R.	148	200	do b3	98¾
100	Tol., W. & W.	47½	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	60⅞
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	92⅞	500	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
200	Harlem	129			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

200	Adams Ex	75⅝	300	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅝
600	Canton Co.	61⅞	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	93½
300	Wes. U. Tel.	35¾	200	Chic., R. I. & P.	98⅞
100	do s10	35½	100	do b10	98⅞
200	do	35⅝	500	do	98⅞
800	do	35½	100	do	98⅞
200	do b3	35⅝	100	do s3	98⅞
200	N. Y. Cent. x-d	133⅝	200	Clev. & Toledo	112⅝
800	Erie R.	75⅝	200	do b10	112⅝
300	Atlantic Mail	97	200	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	74⅝
100	Reading R.	94½	800	do	74⅝
400	do	94⅝	100	do s10	74⅝

FRIDAY, Feb. 14—P. M.

The Gold Room, after ruling *Bearish* through the forenoon, with sales at 140¼@140@139⅞@⅞, was newly excited in the opposite direction, soon after 2 o'clock, said to be on Washington sensationals again. The reaction was to 140½@140¾@141@141⅛ ℘ cent. The Washington news related to the President and Gen. GRANT and the brevet rank tendered to Gen. SHERMAN. Whatever foundation this rumor has to rest upon, if any, will no doubt appear in the morning papers. We believe, however, that owing to the increased *short* sales in the Gold Room for a day or two past, and the additional decline below 140 ℘ cent., had prepared the market for a reaction on the first plausible pretext that the *Bullish* interest in the Room could employ for turning the speculation to their advantage. The Cash Gold is less abundant on the Street, from the same cause, and the holders were able to carry over their balances at almost a nominal rate of interest by lending them to the other party for immediate delivery. The Custom-house demand for Gold has improved, and as the Treasury is not a seller, this has a partial influence upon the Street supply. After 4 o'clock the sales fell off to 140⅜ ℘ cent.

The easier sales of Gold yesterday and this forenoon caused a good inquiry for Foreign Bills for Saturday's steamers, on the basis of 109⅝@109¾, 60 days, on London. These rates were called firm at the close of regular 'Change hours, but no attempt made to advance them.

Money was made easier than usual to-day by the dullness in the Public Funds and the reduced rates for carrying Gold in the Gold-room. The Stock Brokers borrow at 5@6 ℘ cent., and some of the leading firms employed in the Public Funds are supplied at 4 ℘ cent.

Although the business in the Public Funds was comparatively light and the speculative feeling dull, the prices for the Gold-bearing Bonds, especially for the 5-20s of 1862 and 10-40s, the favorites for transmission abroad. Notwithstanding the fall in Gold this morning below 140, which gives only 3⅜ ℘ cent. currency for the 1st of March Coupon on the 10-40s, the Bonds were in demand at 104⅞ ℘ cent., and the 1862s closed at 111¼@111½ ℘ cent. The new 5-20s of 1865-67, January and July, were ⅛ ℘ cent weaker than yesterday. The Registered 5-20s of 1862 were less freely offered at the recent decline to 108 ℘ cent. After the reaction in Gold to 141@140⅜, the market for all the Funds, except 7.30 ℘ cents., which have been sluggish for several days, was firmer.

The State Bonds of Tennessee improved to 60⅞ ℘ cent. The demand continues large, as it did while the Bonds were pressed on sale at 60 ℘ cent., and the offerings are now less free. Missouris fell off to 104 ℘ cent. The Railway Mortgages were again firm. Toledo and Wabash seconds sold up to 81 ℘ cent., and Terre Haute firsts to 95 ℘ cent.

In the Railway market, on the Stock Exchange, and also the business in the Miscellaneous Shares were less buoyant in prices, but without much abatement in the general activity. The movement in Erie fluctuated between 76 and 75⅝ ℘ cent. It affords, at present, more than the customary Street gossip as to who and who are *in* and who is *short*. To-day, the rumor was quite current that one of the supposed great *Bulls* in the Stock had a sharp encounter with the Treasurer of the Company, who is supposed to have control of the inexhaustible supply of Erie Certificates, (not his own,) in which the latter had the credit of out-bragging his opponent, the point being on what the one *would* do, in certain contingencies, and what the other *could* do in any contingency. New-York Central continued firm and again sold above 134 ex-dividend. The Western Stocks and Reading were less buoyant, and the speculation in most of them, on the *Bull* side, appeared to halt somewhat. The Express Shares were lower, and Western Telegraph especially weak in the afternoon. Pacific Mail fell below 110 again, and was done at 109 ℘ cent., seller 60 days, at the 2:30 P. M. Board.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night. The Railways generally steady, and Erie up to 76 ℘ cent., after selling at 75⅝ ℘ cent. Gold, after the various fluctuations noticed above, closed the same as last night:

	Thurs.	Fri.		Thurs.	Fri.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅞	104⅝	Missouri	104⅛	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅝	111½	Northwest	60¾	60⅝
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	107⅝	N. West Pref	74⅝	74⅝
N. Y. Central	134¼	134	Rock Island	98⅞	98⅞
Erie	76	75⅝	Fort Wayne	101⅞	101⅞
Hudson	148½	148	W. U. Telegraph	36⅛	35⅝
Reading	95	94⅝	M'chants' Union	35⅛	35
Mich. Southern	93⅛	93⅛	St. Paul Pref	67	66⅞
Ohio and Miss	32⅝	32⅝	St. Paul Com	50	50
Pittsburgh	96⅝	96⅝	Pacific Mail	108⅝	109⅛
Toledo	113	112⅝	American Gold	140⅛	140⅜
Tenn 6s. new	60⅞	60⅝	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ ct. reg., 1881	111⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	107⅝
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	Oregon W. L. '81	107
5-20 reg., 1862	107⅛	10-40 reg., 1874	101¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111½	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	108⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅛
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	109⅛	7 3-10 3d series	107⅛
5-20 cou., 1865, new is	107⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Canal 7 ℘c., 1870	102¼	Illinois War Loan	99¾
N. Y. B'y loan	108½	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1872	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1878	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1873	102	Michigan 6 ℘ c. 1883	93
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1874	102	Michigan 7 ℘ c. W. L.	99
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1875	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. ex-c	64
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. B'y loan 1877	102	Tennessee new bds	60¾
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1878	102	Virginia 6s., ex-c	46
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. B'y loan 1874	96	Virginia 6s., n. b.	41
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101¾	Georgia 6s	67
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101¾	Georgia 7s. new bonds	80¾
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99¼	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois reg., 1860	99¼	North Carolina 6s. x.c.	51⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1860	99¼	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99¼	Missouri 6s	104
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99¼	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	86
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1870	99¼	Missouri Pac. R. iss	101
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	99¼	California 7s	130
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99¼	Connecticut 6s	99

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Bank of North Am'a	105
Manhattan	133	Irving	107
Merchants	115½	Metropolitan	130
Mechanics'	118	People's	130
Union	116	Shoe and Leather	111
America	136	Continental	101
City	180	St. Nicholas	103½
Phenix	104	Commonwealth	105
Fulton	158	Imp'rs. & Traders'	118
Merchants' Exch'ge	107	Park	143
State of New-York	110	Manuf's & Merchants	103
Commerce	118	Central National	105
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	103¾
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	104
Pacific	160		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Tol. & W. 1st Mort	91
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	93	Tol. & W. 1st M. ex	91
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	101	Tol. & W. 2d M	80
N. Y. Cen. 7's. con. 1876	133	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1865-76	133	Gt. Western. 1st M. '88	88
Erie 1st M. Ex	104	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	77
Erie 7s. 2d ind., 1879	103	Cuin. & Tol. 1st M	73
Erie 7s. 3d. ind., 1883	100	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M	74
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	94½	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	92	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	101
Buff., N.Y. & Erie 1st '77	92	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94⅞
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	Clev. & Tol. S. F	101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F. '85	103	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M	100
Harlem 1st M., 1869-'72	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Mich. Cen. 1st M. 8s. '82	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	91
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	93½	Cleve. & P. 2d M	98⅝
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p.c.	99	Cleve. & P. 3d M. con	96
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	103½	Cleve. & P. 4th M	76½
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1870	115	Chi. & Alton S.F	99
Alton & T. H. 1st M	94½	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	101½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	82	Chi. & Alton S. F. inc	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	95½	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	66½
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds	90	Ohio & Miss. 1st M	92½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv	86½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M	83
Con. 7 ℘ cent. 1st M.	87	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M	89
Lack. & West'n. bds	96½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M	86
Del. L. & W. 1st M	97¼	Joliet & Chi. 1st M	101
Del. L. & W. 2d M	97½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	78½

The week's imports at this port of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the value of $1,278,902 against $1,606,960 same week last year. The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	561	$230,929	47	$155,970	834	$327,578
Man. of Cotton	616	178,610	382	99,154	603	170,526
Man. of Silk	320	184,239	69	84,178	114	135,281
Man. of Flax	873	158,832	280	64,666	553	138,861
Miscellaneous	972	65,455	3,901	56,869	237	26,649
Total	3,342	$818,065	5,102	460,837	2,391	$798,895
		460,837				818,065

Total entered......$1,278,902 Total marketed..$1,616,960

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Bank-st., No. 34, half share, 93.0 1-5x26x20.6x93x20.5 2-5	$6,000
Bloomingdale-road, e. s., 50.9¾ ft. s. of 122d-st., 152.4¼x100.6x151.4¾x83.3	20,000
11th-av., w. s., 75.8¾ ft. s. of 122d-st., 77.6x126.1¾	
Broadway and Canal-st., n. e. corner	nom.
Catharine-slip, No. 22, 20x40	10,000
Eldridge-st., No. 65, 20.11⅓x100	8,000
Hester-st., No. 217	5,000
Hester-st., No. 186	
Bowery, No. 31	
Stanton-st., n. s., 25.6 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 24.6x70	nom.
5th-st., No. 137	21,400
12th-st., n. s., 343 ft. e. of Av. B, 25x103.3	10,000
34th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 8th-av., 23x98.9	24,400
37th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	8,500
41st-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x97.10½	6,000
48th-st., (East,) No. 103, 18.9x½ block	13,750
68th-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 5th-av., 2 lots, 50x100.5	18,600
81st-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 10th-av., 3 lots, 75x102.2	nom.
106th-st., s. s., 70 ft. e. of 3d-av., 5x25.11	nom.
118th-st., n. s., 240 ft. e. of 4th-av.	3,000
122d-st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 2d-av., 18.9x100.11	9,000
160th-st., and 11th-av., s. e. cor., 8 lots, 200x99.11	3,600
1st-av., e. s., bet. 84th and 85th sts.	9,000
2d-av., e. s., 80.11 feet n. of 120th-st., 40x80	17,000
3d-av. and 55th-st., s. w. cor., 2 lots, 50.5x95	19,100
10th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 130th-st., 21.3x100	1,500
10th-av., w. s., 74.11 ft. s. of 130th-st., 100x21.3x8.10 x92x25	500

Leases Recorded.

Broadway, w. s., 71.7 1-5 ft. from 46th-st., 83.3x23.3¾x77.7x23.2 1-5, 10 years, per year	$800
Hudson-st., No. 260, 10 years, per year	1,250
Jackson-st., No. 21, 5 years, per year	600
Hudson-st., Nos. 376, 378, 380, 2 years, per year	1,100
Pearl-st., No. 222, 5 years, per year	4,250
Pearl-st., No. 391, 32 years, per year	1,200
Water and Rutger sts., n. w. cor., 5 years, per yr.	1,000
East 15th-st., No. 207, 5 years, per year	2,500
East 42d-st., No. 163, 10 years, per year	800
West 43d-st., No. 306 (old No.,) 7 months, per mo.	40
62d-st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th-av., 9 years, per yr.	125
East 118th-st., near Harlem River, 3¾ yrs., per yr.	1,500
2d-av., No. 623, 5 years, per year	1,600
4th-av., o. s., 2d and 3d houses from 83d-st., 3 yrs., per year	450
8th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 11th-av., 5 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bergen-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 14.5 x50x21.4x50	$1,100
Bergen-st., w. s., 438 ft. w. of 5th-av., 20x100	4,000
Gold-st., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Nassau-st., 37x100	5,100
Berkimer-st., w. s., 42.2 ft. e. of Perry-av., 25x97x 26x99.2	1,200
Houston-st., w. s., 280 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 100x16	4,490
Pacific-st. and Troy-av., s. e. cor., 26.4x121.5	800
Smith-st., w. s., 79.10½ ft. n. of State-st., 20.1½ x103	11,000
Tillary-st., s. s., 77.9 ft. w. of Pearl-st., 25x100	3,750
Tillary-st., No. 12, s. s., 18.7½ ft. w. of Washington-st., 34.2x36.7x18 6x34x38.2x52	nom.
Warren-st., s. s., 174.7 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100	20,500
2d-st., (South,) s. s., 140.5 ft. w. of 4th-st., 21.5x75	4,750
3d-st., n. s., 359 ft. e. of 5th-ave, 22x90	16,000
7th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-st., 50x½ block	10,000
Bedford-av., 125 ft. s. of Gates-av., 75x85	6,000
Marcy-av. and Kosciusco-st., s. e. cor., 50x100	2,650
Park-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Throop-av., 25x150x 87.10x141.5x12.4x200	1,200
Throop-av., w. s., 25 ft. s. of Ellery-st., 25x100	925

Leases Recorded.

Bridge-st., w. s., No. 119, store, &c., 7 years, per year	$900
Fulton-st., No. 131, first floor and basement, 4 years, per year	$1,500

Flatbush.

East Broadway, 57 ft. e. of Loyd-st., 100x152	1,200

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., lots Nos. 10 and 11, block No. 58, Van Vorst farm map, each 25x100	$475

Hudson City.

Clinton-av., s. s., lot No. 55, 25x100	$500
Terrace-av. and Thorne-st., e. cor., 100x100	675
Germania-av. and Thorne-st., n. cor., 100x149	1,100
Paterson-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Pierce-av., 100x100	1,000

Bergen.

Bowden-av., s. s., near Monticello-av., 25x100.9	$4,000

Union.

Hackensack Plank-road, lot 537, 25x100	$600

Glahnville.

Fisher-av., s. s., lots 86 and 81, each 25x113.9	$300

Bayonne.

Belmont-place and Dodge-st., n. e. cor., 98.4x100x 101x100.1	$2,150
Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, s. s., Robinson's prem., 50x100	1,150
Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank-road, w. s., Cadmus's prem., ½ acre	5,000

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HOWES & MACY, BANKERS,

(Formerly officers of the Park Bank,)

30 Wall Street, N. Y.

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

The business of this house is the same as an Incorporated Bank.

Persons keeping accounts may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with the City Banks, and will be allowed interest on their daily balances at 4 per cent.

Collections made on any part of the United States or Canada.

Orders for the purchase or sale of the various issues of Government and other Stocks, Bonds, and Gold, promptly executed for the usual commission.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvemetn Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,

Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 14, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls	31	Barley, bushels	1,500
Flour, bbls	3,743	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	4,066	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls	100	Pork, bbls	....
Cornmeal, bags	2,150	Cut Meats, pkgs	312
Wheat, bushels	28,137	Lard, pkgs	1,342
Corn, bushels	70,631	Beef, tcs. and bbls	....
Rye, bushels	3,200	Whisky, bbls	....
Oats, bushels	9,315	Petroleum, bbls	984

ASHES—Have been in limited request at $8 25@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been in fair demand; 40c.@41½c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BRICKS—Have been in moderate request and firm, including Common Hard at $10 25@$11 50; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $40@$45 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been quiet, but quoted steady, including Adamantine, at 21c.@23c. for light Weights; Plain Sperm at 45c @48c., and Patent do. at 55c.@60c. ℘ lb.

COAL—All kinds have been lightly dealt in, yet have been firm in price.

CEMENT—Has been in demand at $2 20@$2 25 for Rosendale ℘ lb.

COFFEE—Has been firm in price, but has been inactive, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—The market has been quiet to-day, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to price. Holders generally have evinced more eagerness to realize, especially on other than Middling grades. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,895 bales, including 1,440 bales to shippers, 555 bales to spinners, 600 bales to speculators, and 300 bales in transit. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their circular for the current week, the

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb	18¼	18½	18¾@19
Good Ordinary	18¾	19	19¼@19½
Low Middling	19½	19¾	20 @20½
Middling	20½	20¾	21 @21½
Good Middling	22	22½	22¾@23

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	19,403
Receipts last week	21,028
Receipts preceding week	17,840
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	135,192
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	359,704
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	71,750
Exports since Sept. 1	209,960
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	52,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,327,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,185,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	818,000
Exports same time 1866-7	565,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	340,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	625,000

DRY GOODS—The demand for desirable makes of Domestic Cottons is quite brisk, and prices favor sellers. Domestic Woolens have been generally quiet, and without improvement in prices. Foreign fabrics have been in rather light request, though seasonable fabrics, especially in the line of dress goods, have been attracting a little more attention. The week's imports of foreign dry goods into this port have been to the foreign specie value of $1,278,902; amount actually marketed during the week, $1,616,960, including $798,895 of previous importation.

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Continue inactive at about former prices.

FEATHERS—Have been in slack demand at from 72½c.@90c. for Live Geese, ℘ lb.

FISH—The main inquiry has been for Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel; prices have been generally well supported. We quote: Dry Cod at $4 75@$6 50 for Bank and George's, ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $15 50@$18 50; No. 2 do., $12 50@$16 50; No. 3 do., $9 50@$11 50 ℘ bbl. Pickled Herring, $6@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Smoked Herring, 40c.@45c. for Scale, and 22c.@25c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after to-day, but desirable lots, especially of low and medium grades, have been held quite firmly, on a very moderate available supply. The fall in gold tended to discourage purchasers for export, though the decline was partly compensated for by the improvement in foreign exchange. The scarcity of freight room, and the extreme firmness of shipowners, also operated against the execution of foreign orders. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,400 bbls., part for shipment, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 50@$9 40; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 70@$10 40; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 50@$11 25, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 55 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 50@$9 40
Extra State	9 70@11 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 60@14 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 55
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 60@14 50
Extra Genesee	11 25@14 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 30@15 75

Southern Flour has been in less demand, at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 550 bbls. at $10@$11 60 for common to fair, and $11 60@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour continues active and buoyant. Sales were reported of of 3,850 sacks at $12 50@$14 for extras, ℘ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 80 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in better request at $7 40@$9 30 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl.; sales 500 bbls. Corn Meal has been in limited request at $5 80@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 50@$5 80 for poor to good Western, and $6@$6 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales 170 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is in slack demand at $4 50@$4 87½ ℘ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been in limited request and rather heavy, including Layer Raisins at $3 95@$4 ℘ box; Currants at 12c.@12½c.; Almonds at 20c.@38c.; and Figs at 12½c.@30c. ℘ lb.

GRAIN—An improved demand prevailed to-day for Wheat, both for home use and for export, at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 45,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring, very choice, at $2 53, delivered; No. 2 Spring at $2 40@$2 42, in store and delivered; and White California at $3 17 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and demand, at however less firm prices, especially for other than sound, dry lots of new mixed, which latter have not been very freely offered, and which have been wanted for export. Sales have been reported since our last, of 75,000 bushels, at $1 26@$1 29 for New Mixed Western, $1 32½ for Old do. in store, delivered; $1 24@$1 26 for New Yellow Jersey, $1 24@$1 28, chiefly $1 24@$1 26, for New White Western and Southern, $1 29@$1 30 for New Yellow Western, and $1 15@$1 27 for damaged to good New-Orleans, ℘ bushel. Rye continues quiet but firm at $1 71@$1 80 ℘ bushel; sales 6,100 bushels. Barley is in request at buoyant rates; sales 2,800 bushels at $2 for State from depot, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 4,100 bushels at $1 90@$2 ℘ bushel. Oats are in slack demand at declining prices; sales have been reported of 27,000 bushels Western at 84½c. in store, and 86½c.@86¾c. afloat, Jersey and Pennsylvania at 79c.@81½c. ℘ bushel.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—The demand has been chiefly for bags at 18½c.@19c.. Bagging has been inactive at 19c.@19½c.

HAY—North River Bale continues in demand since our last at $1@$1 12½ for shipping, and $1 15@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw at 90c.@$1 15 for short and long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue inactive, including American, at 20c.@60c. for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@45c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℘ lb. The week's business in this line Mr. EMMETT WELLS notices thus: "The trade continues very dull, last week's prices being barely supported, except in choice Bavarians, sales of which have been made at full prices. The transactions, however, in all sorts, have been only of a retail character. Stocks are not heavy, considering the season, though fully adequate, both in quantity and quality, to meet all demands of consumers. The imports into New-York this week are: From Bremen, 228 bales; from Liverpool, 65 bales; from Hamburg, 70 bales; and from Canada, 104 bales, making a total of 467 bales, and being the smallest importation of any week since the 1st of January. No improvement in the price of the domestic growth need be looked for as long as these foreign arrivals continue. Although offered and sold at a loss to the shipper, they are daily being withdrawn from bond, the present markets on the other side not warranting their reshipment to any great extent. Unlucky holders, throughout this and the Eastern States, will watch with great anxiety and suspense the immediate future course of the trade. Their prospective chances for realizing anything like remunerative prices now look gloomy. Though many growers were offered, and refused 50c.@60c. for their Hops last Fall, they are not to be blamed, for the reason that the crop in New-York State was pronounced by many to be a failure, and the importation of foreign Hops into this country was then wholly unanticipated; besides little confidence was placed in the early estimates of the crop in Wisconsin, which proved to be very large and of very superior quality."

HEMP—Manilla has been in request at from 10¾c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb. Nothing really new in other descriptions.

HIDES—Have been in rather more demand at unchanged prices.

LATHS—Continue inactive at from $2 75@$3 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER.—Sole has been in pretty fair request, particularly Hemlock tannages, at steady prices. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good 37c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, Cropped, good, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 25½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 25½c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 24c.@25½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 24½c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 21½c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 17c.@20½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, light, 39c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, middle, 36c.@39c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been quiet since our last, at $1 50 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in very moderate demand, at about previous figures. Eastern Spruce and Pine, $17 50@$20 ℘ thousand feet.

METALS—Have been quoted a trifle stronger in price, on less liberal offerings of the leading articles, though the demand has not been very brisk. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23½c.@24c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $35@$36 50; No. 2 do. at $32 50@$33 50; Scotch Pig, $39@$42 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $80@$85 ℘ ton; Pig Lead at $6 40@$6 87½, gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, 6⅛c.@6⅝c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Straits Tin, 24c.@24½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26c.@26½c., in gold, ℘ lb.; Zinc, 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in rather better supply and limited request, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cuba at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 50c.@52c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in less demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 64½c.@66c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 25@$4 50; Resin at $3 06@$6 75 ℘ 270 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been quiet at about steady rates, including Crude Whale at 65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@78c.; Crude Sperm at $2; Unbleached do. at $2 20@$2 25; Lard Oil at $1 15@$1 30; Red Oil at 60c.@63c.; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 07½@$2 10 ℘ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Has been inactive at from $50@$56 ℘ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been in pretty fair demand, within a range of from 11c.@11½c. for Crude in bulk; 16½c.@16¾c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41½c.@42½c. for Refined, free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Holders of Mess Pork have been more eager to realize, to-day, and have been disposed to make some concessions to buyers, but the demand has been very limited, and the market has been decidedly weak. Other kinds have been in moderate request at about former quotations. Sales have been reported, since our last of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $22 12½@$22 25, chiefly at $22 12½ for Old Mess: $23 25@$23 50, closing with $13 31 as the best bid for New Western Mess; $23@$23 12½ for New City Mess; $20@$21 for Western Prime Mess; $18 25@$19 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $22 25 for thin Mess ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand at 13½c.@13¾c. for Hams, and 9½c.@10½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb.; sales 560 pkgs. Bacon is in moderate request at steady rates; sales 370 bxs. at 10½c.@10½c. for Cumberlands; 12¼c.@12½c. for Short Ribs; 11½c. for Long Ribs; 12½c.@12½c. for Long Clear; 13½c.@13¾c. for Short Clear, ℘ lb. Lard is quiet, but without material change in price; sales have been reported since our last of 975 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 14c.@15c., the latter an extreme price, ℘ lb. Dressed Hogs are in fair request at 11½c.@11½c. for City, and 10½c.@10½c. for Country, ℘ lb. Beef continues in good request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 900 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$36, and India Mess at $36 50@$40 ℘ tierce; sales since our last, 380 tcs. Beef Hams continue firm at from $28@$33 for poor to choice; sales 370 bbls. Butter is in demand and buoyant at 41c.@53c. for poor to choice State, and 28c.@45c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℘ lb. Cheese is in good request at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties. Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	40 @42
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	40 @42
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine to extra	46 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @44
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	25 @33
Canada Extra	35 @38

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℘ lb	15½@16
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℘ lb	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb	14 @15
Farm Dairies, common, ℘ lb	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℘ lb	8 @11

RICE—Has been in limited request at $10 50@$11 25 for Carolina, ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in very moderate demand, including Turk's Island at 45c., by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 85@$1 90; do. fine at $2 60@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack.

SEEDS—Have been more sought after, including Clover at 12½c.@13½c. @ lb.; rough Flax, $2 60@$2 85; Calcutta Linseed, here and at Boston, at $2 25@$2 35, gold, and Timothy at $2 90@$3 25, ℘ bushel.

SOAP—Has been in moderate request, at partially reduced prices, including Castile at 16c.@16½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c.; and No. 1 at 7c., ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been dull and rather heavy, including Mace at 90c.@92½c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87½c.@90c.; Cassia at 53c.@54c.; Cloves at 26c.@26½c.; Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; Pimento at 19½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@11c., gold, ℘ lb.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand since our last, including Honduras Deer at 45c.@47½c.; San Juan, 40c.@42½c.; Bolivar, 32½c.@35c.; Sisal, 47½c.; Vera Cruz, 45c.@47½c.; Chagres, 42½c.@45c.; Puerto Cabello, 35c.@37½c.; Para, 50c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat at 40c.@42½c.; Matamoras, 38c.@40c.; Buenos Ayres, 25c.@30c.; Payta, 27c.@28c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa, 37½c., currency; Cape, 37½c.@38c. ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in pretty fair request at full prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 560 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 12c.@14c.; 810 boxes Havana at 11½c.@14½c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at 14½c.@17½c. ℘ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 17½c.; Ground, 17½c.; White—A, 16½c.; and Yellow—C, 15½c., cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 98,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c.; 84,000 lbs. Stearine at 13½c.@14½c.; 71,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been in fair demand at steady prices.

TOBACCO—Has been quoted steady, but has been inactive, including Lugs, 6c.@8½c.; Common Leaf, 8c.@11c.; Medium do., 9½c.@14c.; Good do., 12½c.@16c.; Fine do., 14½c.@20c.; Selections, 17c.@22c. ℘ lb. Of new crop Virginia some 60 hhds. were sold here at 5c.@5½c. for frosted and common Lugs, and 10c.@16c. for Leaf. *Seed Leaf*—Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 7c.@10c. for old, and 6c.@7c. for new; average lots, 25c.@40c. for old, and 18c.@30c. for new; fine Wrappers, 50c.@65c. for old, and 35c.@50c. for new; New-York State Fillers, 4c.@5c. for old, and 4½c.@5c. for new; average lots, 8c.@18c. for old, and 8c.@14c. for new; Wrappers, 15c.@35c. for old, and 12c.@30c. for new; Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 3½c.@4½c. for old, and 3½c.@4½c. for new; average lots, 6c.@10c. for old, and 9c.@16c. for new; Wrappers, 12c.@50c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new, ℘ lb. *Spanish Tobacco*—Havana—Common, 70c.@75c.; Good, 80c.@85c.; Fine, 95c.@$1 05 ℘ lb. Yara—I cut, 80c.@85c.; II cut, $1 05@$1 10; Average lot, 85c.@92½c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black Work—Common and Medium, 15c.@20c., in bond; Good and Fine, 22c.@30c., in bond. Bright Work—Common and Medium, 25c.@45c., in bond; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been dull and nominal since our last.

WOOL—The market has been very tame since our last, though the tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers. Manufacturers have been purchasing quite sparingly, in view of the dullness and depression in the market for woolen goods.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Extra and above	45@48
½ and ¾ blood do	44@45
Common and ¼ do	36@40
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	52@57
½ and ¾ blood do	43@48
Common and ¼	37@42
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Extra and above	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	38@41
Common and ¼ fleece	35@37
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	41@45
Unwashed fleeces	28@30
Unwashed fleece, burry	17@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	33@38
Unwashed fleece med. to fine	22@28
Common fleece	19@21
Common fleece, burry	15@18
California and Oregon.	
Washed fleece, medium	35@38
Unwashed fleece, medium and fine	22@30
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	14@17
Pulled fine	28@35
Pulled medium	27@30
Pulled common	22@27
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	39@47
Super	36@42
No. 1	30@35
No. 2	14@19
Lambs	30@33
Western limed pulled	27@30
Southern limed pulled	25@29
Tub Washed	40@48

FREIGHTS—The market has been comparatively dull to-day. The offerings of produce were on a restricted scale, influenced by the depression in gold and the stringency in the Freight market. For Liverpool there were taken 1,075 bales Cotton at ⅜c.@7-16d. by sail, and ½d.@⅝d. by steamer, ℘ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 30 tons Heavy Goods at 30s.@32s. 6d. ℘ ton. For London, 400 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 25 hhds. Tobacco and 400 boxes Tobacco on private terms; 1,000 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 60s. ℘ ton; 500 bbls. Whale Oil at 40s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 75 cases Tobacco on private terms; 100 bbls. Apples at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.

FAMILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Feb. 14, 1868.

MEATS.

The offerings have been comparatively moderate, and prices have been generally very firm, but trade has been extremely dull.

Retail Prices of Meats in New-York.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℘ lb	$ 25	@ 32
Beef, chuck-roast, ℘ lb	15	@ 23
Beef, round, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, rumps, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Beef, porter-house steak, ℘ lb	32	@ 40
Beef, sirloin steak, ℘ lb	25	@ 32
Beef, coarse cuts, ℘ lb	10	@ 18
Beef, corned, ℘ lb	14	@ 22
Beef, smoked, ℘ lb	25	@ 30
Beef tongues, each	1 12	@1 50
Lambs, ℘ lb	8	@ 16
Mutton, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	12	@ 18
Mutton, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	8	@ 15
Mutton, chops, ℘ lb	15	@ 25
Mutton, legs, ℘ lb	12	@ 20
Mutton, by the carcass, ℘ lb	8	@ 14
Pigs, roasting, each	2 00	@3 50
Pork, joints, ℘ lb	15	@ 17
Pork steaks, ℘ lb	16	@ 18
Pork, corned, ℘ lb	14	@ 18
Bacon, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Hams, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Shoulders, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Veal, hind-quarters, ℘ lb	18	@ 28
Veal, fore-quarters, ℘ lb	10	@ 15
Veal cutlets, ℘ lb	30	@ 38
Veal, fillets, ℘ lb	30	@ 38
Veal, loins, ℘ lb	18	@ 26
Sausages, country made, ℘ lb	14	@ 16
Lard, ℘ lb	15	@ 18
Suet, ℘ lb	16	@ 18
Haslets, each	4	@ 8
Hearts, each	15	@ 35
Sweet Breads ℘ dozen	2 50	@3 75
Tripe, ℘ lb	8	@ 10

POULTRY AND GAME.

The changes in prices have been few, but have been all against buyers, who have not been purchasing freely.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game in New-York.

Capons, ℘ lb	$ 30	@ 38
Chickens, ordinary to extra, ℘ lb	18	@ 28
Chickens, broiling, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 50
Ducks, ℘ lb	25	@ 35
Ducks, wild, ℘ pair	50	@1 75
Ducks, Canvas Back, ℘ pair	3 50	@4 50
Geese, ℘ lb	18	@ 25
Geese, wild, each	1 00	@1 50
Pigeons, Squab ℘ dozen	6 00	@7 00
Prairie Chickens, ℘ pair	1 00	@1 75
Rabbits, ℘ pair	65	@ 87
Turkeys, ℘ lb	20	@ 30

FISH.

The dealers report considerable difficulty in keeping their stands supplied with even an average assortment during the cold weather. They quoted prices in several instances a trifle higher, and complain of the unusual dullness of business.

Retail Prices of Fish in New-York.

Bass, ℘ lb	$ 25	@ 30
Blackfish, ℘ lb	18	@ 20
Catfish, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Crabs, hard, ℘ dozen	35	@ 40
Cod, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Codfish, steak, ℘ lb	12	@ 15
Cod, dried, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Eels, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Flounders, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Frost Fish, ℘ lb	10	@ 12
Haddock, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Halibut, ℘ lb	22	@ 25
Halibut, smoked, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Herring, fresh, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Herrings, smoked, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Lobsters, ℘ lb	12	@ 16
Mackerel, salt, each	10	@ 15
Mackerel, smoked, ℘ lb	15	@ 18
Oysters, ℘ 100	75	@2 50
Oysters, pickled, ℘ 100	1 75	@2 50
Perch, ℘ lb	12	@ 18
Pickerel, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Pike, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Salmon, fresh, ℘ lb	50	@ 60
Salmon, smoked, ℘ lb	30	@ 35
Salmon, pickled, ℘ lb	23	@ 26
Salmon Trout, ℘ lb	20	@ 25
Scollops, ℘ quart	35	@ 40
Smelts, ℘ lb	25	@ 30
Sounds and Tongues, ℘ lb	15	@ 18
Sunfish, ℘ lb	15	—
Terrapin, ℘ dozen	18 00	@20 00
White Fish, ℘ lb	18	@ 20

VEGETABLES.

Very moderate supplies and rather firmer prices have been reported by the dealers in this line today. The demand for all articles is quite limited.

Retail Prices of Vegetables in New-York.

Beans, dried, ℘ quart	$ 50	@ 60
Beets, ℘ half peck	30	@ 40
Cabbages, each	10	@ 20
Carrots, ℘ dozen	25	@ 40
Celery, ℘ bunch	12	@ 15
Cranberries, ℘ quart	15	@ 20
Chicory, ℘ head	5	@ 10
Feticus, ℘ quart	25	@ 40
Garlic, ℘ bunch	20	@ 25
Horse-Radish, ℘ lb	15	@ 20
Lettuce, ℘ head	10	@ 20
Leeks, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Oyster Plant, ℘ bunch	15	@ 20
Onions, ℘ peck	87	@1 50
Onions, ℘ quart	10	@ 18
Parsley, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Parsnips, ℘ dozen	25	@ 40
Peas, steeped, ℘ quart	20	@ 25
Peppers, ℘ bunch	8	@ 10
Potatoes, ℘ bbl	4 75	@5 50
Potatoes, ℘ peck	70	@ 87
Potatoes, sweet, ℘ peck	1 00	@1 50
Sage and Thyme, ℘ bunch	3	@ 5
Spinnach, ℘ half peck	75	@1 00
Squashes, ℘ lb	8	@ 10
Turnips, new, ℘ half peck	18	@ 25

FRUIT.

There have been no notable changes in this line. Sales have been very light; prices about stationary all through the list.

Retail Prices of Fruit in New-York.

Almonds, ℘ lb	$ 48	@ 53
Apples, ℘ half peck	30	@ 60
Apples, Lady, ℘ half peck	1 00	@1 50
Bananas, ℘ dozen	40	@1 50
Chestnuts, ℘ quart	18	@ 30
Currants, Zante, ℘ lb	20	@ 35
Dates, ℘ lb	12	@ 20
Figs, ℘ lb	25	@ 35
Grapes, ℘ lb	25	@ 75
Hazel Nuts, ℘ quart	8	@ 10
Hickory Nuts, ℘ quart	12	@ 15
Lemons, ℘ doz	15	@ 50
Oranges, ℘ doz	30	@1 00
Raisins, ℘ lb	18	@ 25

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Prime Butter has been scarce and in more request, both at wholesale and retail, at firmer prices. Cheese has been in demand and steady. A rather livelier business has been reported in Eggs, which have not varied much in value.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Butter, prime to fancy new, ℘ lb	$ 50	@ 55
Butter, fair to very good ℘ lb	44	@ 50
Butter, cooking, ℘ lb	30	@ 42
Cheese, ℘ lb	16	@ 20
Eggs, selected, ℘ doz	48	@ 50
Honey, White Clover, ℘ can	75	@1 00
Honey, White Clover, ℘ bottle	30	@ 35
Honey, Comb, ℘ lb	38	@ 40

SUNDRIES.

Retail Prices in New-York.

Coal, ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs	$6 00	@7 50
Coke, ℘ chaldron	3 00	@3 50
Coffee, Green, ℘ lb	25	@ 40
Coffee, Roast, in bean, ℘ lb	30	@ 40
Coffee, Roast and Ground, ℘ lb	30	@ 45
Coffee, rye, chicory, &c., ℘ lb	10	@ 20
Flour, Extra Family ℘ bbl	14 00	@17 50
Flour, Family, ℘ 25 lb. bags	1 00	@1 25
Meal, Corn, ℘ 7 lb. bags	30	@ 35
Meal, Oat, ℘ lb	8	@ 9
Milk, ℘ quart	10	@ 12
Molasses, ℘ gallon	80	@1 25
Rice, ℘ lb	10	@ 14
Soap, by the box, ℘ lb	9	@ 11
Sugar Brown and light, ℘ lb	13	@ 15
Sugar, refined, ℘ lb	16	@ 18
Syrup, ℘ gallon	1 00	@1 75
Teas, English Breakfast, ℘ lb	75	@1 25
Teas, Green, ℘ lb	75	@2 00
Teas, Mixed, ℘ lb	80	@1 10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 15, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock, LA TRAVIATA. Characters by Mme. de la Grange, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Coletti. Conductor, Sig. Nicolao.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE, and LES CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
PAULINE. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. A. W. Young, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mr. C. H. Rockwell, Mr. G. F. Browne, Mr. W. J. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Kate Ranoe, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Mary Barrett.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.
MATINEE at 1 o'clock P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
LITTLE BAREFOOT. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, G. L. Fox, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE STREETS OF NEW-YORK. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.
MATINEE at 1½ o'clock P. M.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PAUL JONES, WM. TELL, KISS IN THE DARK, PADDY MURPHY, ARAB TROUPE, &c. Mr. E. Eddy in three pieces.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
RED RIDING HOOD, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 200,000 curiosities.

BANVARD'S OPERA HOUSE AND MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THE LADY OF LYONS and ROBERT EMMETT. Characters by G. C. Boniface, Mlle. Anna Waddell, Lenora Creed, &c.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock. THE HIDDEN HAND.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.
MATINEE at 2½ o'clock P. M.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 13th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NO. 51 WEST TENTH-ST.
PAGE'S HISTORICAL PAINTING OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ENTERING MOBILE BAY.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
THEODORE THOMAS' FOURTH SYMPHONY SOIREE.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.
No. 82 5th-av.
EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
READINGS OF FUN, STORY AND SONG, by Mr. John T. Doyle.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, and we are requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

Admiral FARRAGUT having recovered from his slight illness, has attended a State dinner at the Royal Palace in Florence, to which he was invited by King VICTOR EMMANUEL. The Italian journals continue to speculate upon the object of the Admiral's visit.

Rumors in reference to an intended change in the French Ministry are reported to be current in Paris.

Minister MENABREA has stated in the Italian Parliament that several ships had been dispatched to South America; he gave no information, however, as to the object of the expedition.

The prisoner LENNON, having been convicted of treason-felony, but not of murder, has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

News from Abyssinia sets forth that King THEODORUS and the British captives were, at last accounts, at Magdala.

Leave was yesterday granted in the British House of Commons to bring in a bill to suspend for a short time the operation of the writ of *habeas corpus* from the 1st of March, prox.

The British West India mail steamers are to cease calling at the Island of St. Thomas. Jamaica will probably become the new mail station.

In the French Corps Legislatif yesterday, a liberal amendment to the Press bill was defeated after a stormy debate.

The French Government is rapidly pushing forward the organization of the National Guard throughout France.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to authorize the temporary supplying of vacancies in the Executive Department was taken up, and after a short debate was passed. The resolution to admit PHILIP F. THOMAS, Senator-elect from Maryland, was discussed by Messrs. BUCKALEW, SHERMAN, HOWARD and others. Mr. JOHNSON announced his intention to close the debate on Monday, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the House a lengthy discussion ensued on the introduction of a bill providing for the reëxtension of the patent for an improved machine for cutting screws, the extension to be for the benefit solely of the widow and heirs of the inventor. The bill was finally defeated. The Kentucky election case occupied the remainder of the session, but without concluding the discussion the House adjourned.

GENERAL.

It is understood that the Treasury Department has arrived at the sum which it holds to be due from MCRAE, the Confederate agent abroad, who received moneys and cotton from the rebel Government and disbursed the same according to its orders. The amount is about $12,000,000, and this does not include twenty-six vessels sold by him to various parties which our Government claims.

The colored people of Iowa assembled in Convention at Desmoines on the 12th. The object of their assembling is to bring the subject of their franchise before the Legislature. The meeting was called on the 12th, in honor of President LINCOLN's birthday.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the law of 1865, taxing the shares of the National Banks is Constitutional. This decision carried out, will put about $70,000 into the State Treasury, as the bank tax of 1865 and 1866.

GEO. MARSH, who stole a large lot of diamonds recently in Cincinnati, on being arraigned before a magistrate pleaded guilty to the charge of robbery and grand larceny, then got up, walked deliberately out of court and made his escape, unobserved.

Last evening, a mass-meeting, to ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention in placing before the people Gen. GRANT and Gov. FENTON for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, was held at Cooper Institute, under the auspices of the FENTON Central Campaign Club. Speeches were made by Hon. EDGAR KETCHUM, Judge CALVIN, FREEMAN J. FITHIAN, CHARLES P. SHAW, and C. S. SPENCER, and a series of resolutions was adopted.

The trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., for violation of one of the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in preaching within the parish of another minister of the same Church, without the permission of the latter, was continued yesterday. Rev. O. H. TIFFANY, Dr. MUHLENBERG, Rev. Mr. NEWTON, Rev. Dr. TYNG, Rev. J. COTTON SMITH, and Mr. CHRISTOPHER MYERS were the witnesses examined, and the testimony was closed. The case is to be argued to-day by counsel.

In order to secure more effectively the payment of the tax on cotton arriving at this port, Deputy Commissioner of Customs EMBREE, Internal Revenue Collector SHOOK, and Special Agent of the Treasury CORNWELL, had an interview yesterday, at which it was decided that steamship owners must obtain certificates from Collector SHOOK, as well as from the Custom-house, showing that the tax has been paid, before delivering cotton to its owners or agents.

FREDERICK BOSCH, a German, was arrested yesterday in Hoboken charged with decoying a German servant girl named MARY ANN RUBB into an infamous house in this City, where she was outraged and forcibly detained for four weeks.

In the Fourth District Court, yesterday, MARY CARROLL, a servant girl, obtained a verdict of $25 against J. C. KELLY, a hoop-skirt manufacturer, for work done for him.

At the instance of Mr. ROOSEVELT, Vice-President of the New-York Sportsman's Club, a judgment for $60 was obtained against a fish-dealer of Sixth-avenue, named LAWRENCE, in the Sixth District Court of this City, for keeping brook trout for sale out of season.

The new building to be occupied by the Union League Club will be ready by April. It is proposed that after the membership reaches 1,000 the initiation fee shall be doubled. A resolution is pending in the Club calling on Congress to cause a medal to be struck and presented to the surviving soldiers and sailors who served the country during the war, and to the children of those who lost their lives in the contest.

The City Court of Brooklyn was crowded yesterday morning to hear the case of MARY ANN DEAN, *nee* BOKER, who a few years since created some excitement by marrying her father's coachman, against MOSES S. BEACH, proprietor of the *Sun*, New-York, for libel, in copying from the Washington *Intelligencer* an article, stating that Mrs. DEAN had been divorced from her husband, and had taken refuge in a Magdalen Asylum. The complainant was not present, and the case was adjourned until March.

In the General Term of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday morning, Messrs. G. T. JENKS, Gen. P. S. CROOKE and E. L. SANDERSON were appointed a special board of examiners for candidates for admission to the Bar during the present term.

A decree of divorce was granted yesterday by the Supreme Court, in the action entitled DIETRICH VON BROCK *vs.* AUGUSTA C. S. VON BROCK.

General business exhibited less animation yesterday. Cotton declined partially ⅛c. ₩ lb. Flour and Wheat were firm. Corn, Oats, Pork and Lard depressed. The freight market was quiet, and rates were less buoyant.

Congress and Reconstruction—The Alabama Election.

From the Tribune.

"Listen to the chorus. 'You have failed—you have failed—cease to strive.' Foremost in this cry we hear the TIMES. Its editor has been an insidious, persistent, dangerous, because plausible, enemy of Reconstruction. By pretending to be friendly and generous, he has never ceased to attack it. Clinging to Mr. JOHNSON's administration, compelled to maintain a sort of relationship with the Republican Party, this man has made an unceasing war upon Congress; and now, in the face of the *Alabama* failure, he, claiming to speak as a Republican, insists that we should adjourn the whole question, and admit the incapacity of the Republican Party to reconstruct the Union. We have only failed by recognizing the influences which he represents, by pandering to the spirit of Conservatism for which he speaks. We can only succeed by treating the counsels of the TIMES and its friends as those of spies and enemies, and by dealing firmly, thoroughly and peremptorily with the antagonistic rebel influences in the South."

We are very sorry to give the *Tribune* and the Republican Party so much trouble. Indeed we think our neighbor exaggerates the mischief we have done, and we are quite sure it falsifies the facts it pretends to state. We don't think that either Congress or the Republican Party has occasion to reproach itself for having "pandered" very much to the "spirit of Conservatism," or that the deference which either has paid to our views and opinions, has had very much to do with the failure of its plan of Reconstruction.

For *failure* it is, and all the verbose declamation of the *Tribune* can make nothing else of it. Immediately on the close of the war President LINCOLN commenced the work of Reconstruction, in the way and on the principles laid down and steadily maintained by all departments of the Government during the war. Upon his death President JOHNSON continued the work upon the same principles and in substantially the same way. Whatever may have been the merits or demerits of that plan, one thing is perfectly certain:—if it had been carried through, it would have accomplished, long ago, what all men of all parties, and especially all Republicans, professed to seek,—the restoration of the Union and the establishment of peace and prosperity in the Southern States. Congress arrested the progress of that attempt at Reconstruction,—whether wisely or unwisely we are not now discussing. The *fact* is all we deal with now. Congress arrested the work, repudiated the whole plan and the principles on which it rested, and devised one of its own to take its place. Through the whole of both sessions the Thirty-ninth Congress struggled to devise, enact and put into operation its own plan of restoring the Southern States to the Union, and giving them again the rights of self-government and of sharing in the government of the nation, which belong to all the States under the Constitution.

Congress completed its work nearly a year ago; and forthwith entered upon the task of putting its plan in operation. The Republican Congressional Committee took the matter in hand. Funds were raised;—agents sent into every Southern State to organize the movement; committees were appointed and correspondence established in every town and county; secret lodges of the Loyal League took in hand the organization and discipline of the negro voters; the Freedman's Bureau, through all its agencies, was active and effective in aiding the movement; the registries were revised and closely scrutinized so as to get every colored voter on, and to keep every disfranchised white man off; the commanders of the military departments gave every possible support to the plan; the State Conventions elected under the law were devoted heart and soul to the Congressional scheme; and Republican Senators and members of Congress, after traveling through the South, reported at headquarters that everything was going on in the most satisfactory manner, and that the Congressional Reconstruction plan was sure to prove a triumphant success.

Yet at the very first popular election held on that plan, and under the law in which it is embodied, the plan breaks down altogether. The Constitution, framed by the Convention elected under the law, is rejected by the vote of the people to whom it was submitted by the law; and in precisely the form and manner which the law prescribed.

The *Tribune* is quite right in saying that we pronounce that a "*failure*"—a distinct and unmistakeable failure of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction. The law enacted by Congress to restore the Union has not done it. It has not accomplished the object for which it was enacted. And it *that* is not "failure," we should feel obliged to the *Tribune* it it will tell us what it is.

The *Tribune* is not correct in saying that we insist that the whole business of Reconstruction shall be abandoned because of this failure. We say nothing of the sort. But we *do* say that so clear a failure of a plan concocted with so much care, after so long deliberation, amended and fortified by two or three fresh laws enacted for the purpose of making its success doubly certain, and carried into practical effect with so much zeal, energy, lavish means and moral and material aids and appliances of every sort—may very well suggest to Republicans who think of what they are doing at all, that *there is some radical, fatal defect in the plan itself;* and that it might be well enough to begin the whole business anew, and see if *some* plan of restoring the Union, better and more practical than the one which has just broken down, cannot be devised.

This is our position,—the one for which the *Tribune* belabors us with its wind-bags so lustily. And yet the *Tribune* agrees with us perfectly. It not only concedes the failure of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, but it is ready with a new one to supply its place. It points out with great emphasis and precision the weak spots in that plan, which it reviles us for having opposed from the very beginning; and in its usual oracular style prescribes the cure. Here is what it says on the first point:

> Instead of making Reconstruction thorough, it was done in that *half-shuffling, apologetic way, as something disagreeable, a very astringent remedy to be taken in small doses.* So bill after bill was patched together, only to be splintered and torn by the President's feet. Instead of laying down this principle that loyalty makes citizenship, and the will of the loyal citizen makes the State, we tried to coax and drive the rebels into the Union. We seemed to be ashamed of our friends. *Instead of saying, if there are ten loyal men in South Carolina—ten men willing to accept every duty of citizenship—these men are the State, and all the rest so many ciphers*, we tried to entice the rebels back to the Union. Trusting to their supposed generosity, *we formed a law which enabled them to say whether there should be Reconstruction or not. They might come in or stay out.*"

The *Tribune*, it will be noted, thus admits that it is *the law* which is responsible for the failure of Reconstruction. It was *the law* which "enabled the rebels to say whether there should be Reconstruction or not." The *law* of Congress left it in their power to "come in or stay out;" and under that law, acting in strict accordance with its provisions, they chose to stay out. Yet the *Tribune* now reproaches us for having opposed this law, and charges us with having defeated its plan of Reconstruction!

The *Tribune's* new and infallible plan for restoring the Union, is to say that,

> "If there are ten loyal men in South Carolina—ten men willing to accept *every duty of citizenship*, THESE MEN ARE THE STATE, AND THE REST ARE CIPHERS."

That the great body of the people of South Carolina, white and black, are perfectly willing and ready to "accept every duty of citizenship," according to the common and universally recognized meaning of that word, the *Tribune* does not doubt any more than we do. What does that journal mean, then, by the line of distinction which it proposes to draw? It says:

> "Now we contend that *this very act of remaining away from the polls is a moral rebellion. It is the same spirit that prompted the attack upon Fort Sumter.* When Gen. BEAUREGARD trained his guns upon the dark walls of that memorable fortress, he meant to destroy the Union, to precipitate treason and anarchy. He was acting in the interest of the Democratic Party, and by the connivance of a Democratic Administration. *What else do we see in Alabama?* Is there any moral difference between the course of BEAUREGARD in 1861 and that of JOHNSON's followers in 1868?"

But the law of Congress did not require these men to go to the polls? It assumed that a great many of them would stay away, and provided expressly for that contingency. It enacted, in so many words, that if they did stay away in sufficient numbers, the Constitution should be rejected. In other words, it made *staying away* the most effective method of defeating the Constitution: and those opposed to its adoption availed themselves of it. Would their "moral" guilt have been any the less if they had voted *against* it directly and less effectively? Or does the *Tribune* mean to assert that *Congress* has been guilty of "moral rebellion,"—that *Congress* was moved by "the same spirit that prompted the attack on Fort Sumter,"—when it passed the law providing expressly for their staying away?

The *Tribune* evidently means that those citizens of South Carolina who are willing to accept as a "duty of citizenship" everything which Congress may prescribe, and to vote *for* everything which Congress may require, even if they be but ten in number, shall be "THE STATE," and "*all the rest so many ciphers.*" This is the only meaning which its language fairly admits. Its proposition has at least the merit of being intelligible; and it is by no means impossible that Congress may adopt it.

Now in our judgment the fatal defect in the Congressional plan of Reconstruction is that it attempts to establish *self-government* for twelve millions of people, without allowing the slightest weight to the opinions, interests, sentiments and prejudices of the eight millions of whites who are among them. Those eight millions are in number two-thirds of the whole, and even the *Tribune* will not dispute that in intelligence, culture, knowledge of business and experience of public affairs, in all the qualifications universally admitted to be essential to the practical conduct of government, they constitute what is equivalent to *nine-tenths* of the whole population. Yet Congress in its plan of Reconstruction not only sets them aside as of no account, not only refuses to accept as of the slightest weight their views and opinions in regard to the governments they are required to obey, but it so arranges the details of Reconstruction as to reduce their influence to the lowest possible point, and give absolute control of the State to the most ignorant, inexperienced and incapable portion of its population.

That is the radical, fatal defect in the Congressional plan of Reconstruction; and so long as it is persisted in, that plan will prove essentially an utter failure. It may not always be rejected by the popular vote. Congress may, by adopting the *Tribune's* suggestion, force it upon the Southern States,—may make "ten men" in South Carolina "*the State,*" and give them absolute sway over its destinies. But this is not Reconstruction. It can give nothing of the spirit of harmony,—nothing of the feeling of community of interest on which alone any real union can be maintained,—nothing of the content, the sense of justice and of the security of personal rights, which are absolutely essential to a permanent, prosperous and beneficent union of States. How does the *Tribune* suppose taxes are to be collected,—crime punished, equality of rights secured, the sentiment of national interest and national pride cultivated and strengthened, under such a rule as it foreshadows? Solely, of course, by the armed power of the nation;—by the presence of the sword and the bayonet in every town and every precinct of the State which are thus to be ruled;—by plain, naked *force*, just such as rules the people of Austria, of Turkey and of Russia to-day.

It is rather melancholy to reflect that our American ideas of republican government have come to this:—and that this plan is the one especially urged by those who claim to be the friends of progress,—the advocates of republican liberty and of democratic institutions throughout the world!

Provident Companies and Their Investments.

The bill which has passed the State Senate, authorizing life insurance and loan and trust companies to invest money in bonds issued by counties, towns and villages, merits more serious consideration than it has received. It is evidently intended to furnish a market for securities issued by municipalities in behalf of enterprises, often of a speculative character, and its tendency will be to encourage the debt-creating process and to jeopardize the solvency of institutions which represent the thrift and providence of the community.

The Legislature has sinned egregiously in the facilities it has afforded for the accumulation of debt by the minor municipalities of the State. The public spirit which finds vent in the issue of promises to pay is at best of a doubtful nature; and when these issues are determined by majorites of the tax-payers, regardless of the protests of the classes on whom the great burden of local taxation falls, the policy which sanctions them is both dangerous and oppressive. It is a part of a system which floods the country with securities of inferior value, and paves the way for financial disasters.

The municipalties have a certain degree of protection in the unwillingness of capitalists to touch securities created by popular vote, and having no quotable market value because based on a disproportionately small amount of available wealth. Their standing in the market resembles that of second-class commercial paper during a term of monetary tightness. To obviate this difficulty, legislative aid is sought to authorize investments in them by insurance and trust companies, including, if we mistake not, savings banks; the promoters of the measure acting on the hypothesis that managers of institutions may frequently be induced to accept local securities on the general principle that they were issued for the public benefit. Corporations oftenest prove their soulless nature by subjecting the means of which they are the depositories to risks which their managers would individually shun.

Against this tendency on the part of provident institutions, whether insurance, trust or savings, the Legislature ought to guard most zealously. In regard to savings banks especially the law should be vigilant and protective. Insurance and trust companies usually represent classes whose business habits and experience constitute a partial safeguard against rashness in the matter of investments. Savings banks, on the contrary, represent persons of small means, whose scanty accumulations are almost altogether dependent on the judgment and integrity of the institutions to whose management they are intrusted. In these cases the duty of the Legislature is to make the security as absolute as possible.

With this view Mr. KEYES, Deputy Superintendent of the Bank Department, in a special report on Savings Banks, which has been recently laid before the Legislature, recommends that forty per cent. of all their assets shall be invested on bond and mortgage—a provision we should be glad to see made compulsory. In the same spirit, we understand that several of the insurance companies of this City desire authority to extend their real estate investments in the portion of New-Jersey adjacent to this City, in order that the range of first-class securities may be enlarged. The desire is dictated by prudence, and instead of entailing hazard, would confer greater security by facilitating the acquisition of the comparatively absolute security of mortgages on improved real estate, as opposed to bonds resting wholly on public credit. The rate of interest may not, on the average, be so high, but the security will be immeasurably greater.

Certainly, then, it is not desirable to permit the investment of fiduciary funds in municipal bonds, which are neither absolute as security nor always negotiable. Instead of affording greater license on the subject the Legislature may properly be asked to enforce greater stringency and to scrutinize more closely the prevailing nature of corporate investments. The rapid multiplication of trust companies and savings banks with which the City and State are threatened will be a calamity unless some efficient check be put upon their transactions.

More Railroad Grants.

We see it announced that the following bill is to be introduced in the Legislature:

> "SECTION 1. The Third-avenue Railroad Company are hereby authorized to extend the tracks of their road, with the necessary crossings, connections, turn-outs and switches, through Twenty-third-street, from Third-avenue to Lexington-avenue; thence *through Lexington-avenue* to Sixty-sixth-street, and through and along Sixty-sixth-street, from *Third to Fifth-avenue;* and from Third-avenue, through Astor-place, to the easterly side of Broadway; and to lay turn-outs and switches in Third-avenue, at Fourteenth street, from Fifth and Seventh streets, *and in Printing House-square and Tryon-row;* and to operate the same in connection with their other tracks, at a fare not exceeding six cents."

Why not pass a general law at once that all the streets of the City *belong* to the railroad companies, in fee simple, and that they can lay down tracks and run their cars *where* they please, *when* they please and *as* they please—the rights, convenience, interests, wishes or comfort of the people of the City to the contrary notwithstanding? This is what our whole system of railroad legislation is coming to. The companies make it a point to lay down rails which effectually exclude all vehicles but their own from the street. They take possession of the *whole* width of all the streets they can get access to. In Printing House-square and Park-row there is scarcely space for a single carriage or cart to pass left for the general public; the whole has been seized and occupied by the railroad companies. When in actual possession of any street they cram the cars to suit themselves, giving the public just as little in the way of accommodation, and taking from them just as much in the way of cash, as possible.

Of all the avenues leading up-town there are but *three* which the Railroad Companies have left for the use of the public. Lexington-avenue, one of these, is about to be taken possession of, it seems, by the Third-avenue Company,—which proposes also to establish a claim on the Fifth. The companies have usually succeeded in carrying every measure through the Legislature which they deem important for themselves,—and the people have never yet succeeded in securing, from the Legislature, Common Council, or Courts of law, the slightest possible recognition of the fact that they have any rights whatever which a railroad company is bound to respect. The Common Council imposed a licence fee on each car,—just as a similar fee is imposed on the omnibuses and other public conveyances of the City. The companies plumply refused to pay it,—and not the slightest attempt, so far as we are aware, has been made by the District-Attorney to enforce the law against them!

We wish we could hope that the Legislature will give some little attention to the wants, comfort and wishes of the people at large in these matters. The request, probably, would be unreasonable; we therefore waive it.

A Gleam of Light.

A Boston paper, in its correspondence from Washington, contains the following:

> "Mr. BINGHAM had a proposition that he showed to several Representatives, but did not bring before the House, although he announced his purpose of doing so as soon as it was officially known that the Alabama Constitution has been lost, it was to admit Representatives from that State as soon as the Legislature just chosen should meet, and carry out certain conditions, viz: *Ratify the pending fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution;* strike the odious test oath out of their new constitution, and *admit all men over twenty-one years of age, of sound mind and not guilty of crime, to the right of suffrage,* and leaving the office-holding qualifications as now prescribed by the Reconstruction acts. The proposition seemed to find considerable favor among members of the House, and it is believed that a majority of the Reconstruction Committee would report upon it favorably."

We should be very sorry to damage Mr. BINGHAM's proposition by endorsing it. But perhaps the *Tribune* will permit us to say that it is a nearer approach to common sense in treating this subject, than we have hitherto seen in any Congressional quarter.

MINOR TOPICS.

We see it stated that Mr. ASHLEY, who did not succeed in impeaching the President, has written another very long letter about himself, and belaboring one or two editors who have spoken more or less disrespectfully of his political pretensions and conduct. He closes by advising his friends to be under no concern of mind on his account. The caution seems a little superfluous, but it was kindly meant. We have very little doubt that it will have the desired effect. We have heard of no one, friend or foe, who seemed to be laboring under any "concern of mind" whatever on Mr. ASHLEY's account.

The London *Telegraph* laughs at a set of benevolent persons who are trying to improve the musical taste of the people, because the audience at a recent concert grew weary of the "Twelfth Mass" of MOZART, and begged for the "Blue-tailed Fly" instead. It is certainly better to laugh than cry, for the most part, but there is really nothing very discouraging in this. Only, the philanthropists must not pitch their notes too high at first. A "Mass" by MOZART is sure to be a grand thing, but it must have seemed rather heavy to that indiscriminate audience, and the "Blue-tailed Fly" is a more *debonair* and cheerful performance. Similar mistakes are made by those well-meaning people who furnish the "sailors' retreats" with tracts and moral treatises in order to lure them away from the rum saloons.

We have a report from Washington that the Judiciary Committee have "about abandoned" the inquiry into the private conversations and dinner-table remarks of the Judges of the Supreme Court. Can this be true? Is that Committee prepared thus to abandon the sacred cause of freedom,—to allow the bright banner of liberty to be thus trailed in the dust? Is Justice FIELD to be allowed to go on talking to his friends about *law* with perfect impunity? We hope THAD. STEVENS will be consulted before this course shall be resolved on. It ought to be known what he thinks of the "cowardice" of the "fools" who thus trifle with the sacred rights of humanity and the prospects of the Republican Party.

It is difficult at times to bring together what Nature has placed more or less asunder;—and this is everywhere the experience of those who maintain the policy of centralization and try to force the diversities together, under a common rule—as in Austria, in the United Kingdom, in Russia. The Lower British Provinces just now, are making great recalcitration and outcry against that same policy—kicking in the traces of their federal vehicle, instead of drawing it mild; and our journals are moralizing on all this in a spirit of much sympathy and encouragement for the Blue-nose malcontents. The Dominion can never be very prosperous while such a strong feeling of discontent continues to disturb it; and the lesson and moral of that Canadian centralization should not be thrown away upon ourselves, in a country of such extensive climates and zones and magnificent distances and diversities. It is not such an easy or profitable task to force the Government formulas and theories to the growths of human society; and coercion is the worst and most unnatural policy of progress, as the experience of the world has shown in a number of instances.

In Boston and Philadelphia, as well as in our own City, there is just now an outcry against what is called "obscene" literature—a strong style of expression which seems to convey more than is probably meant. This literature is certainly light and flashy, unwholesome and perhaps indelicate; but we must do the people the justice to think that real obscenity could have no great attractions for them, and that no publisher would invest his money in it. That literature is rather coarse and inferior stuff. But there is a growing love of reading among all sorts of people, and they must have something to read, even if it is not in the best taste. Our educated citizens are thronging to those pleasant but improper spectacles of the "Black Crook" and the "White Fawn;" and what can be done? Prohibiton and penalty can do no good. They failed in the Garden of Eden. This evil of indiscriminate reading and amusement must run its course and cure itself radically by the sure means of our schools, lecture halls, free reading rooms and free libraries. The stream runs turbid; but it is only by still running that it can grow any clearer.

Two members of Congress, one in each House, endeavored to enliven their oratory by making the same quotation from an old bit of English doggrel originally used in a Parliamentary debate. Both were, doubtless, aided in their scholastic explorations by the fact that Mr. WEBSTER made precisely the same quotation in one of his speeches on the Mexican war.

The Nashville *Gazette* is rejoicing in the fact that the "dignity of the South" and the "majesty of suffering in her woe," "crushes her persecutors more effectually than could the iron heels of her charging squadrons." This is very fine, but we don't see the marks of the "crushing" in this vicinity.

Prince HUMBERT, of Savoy, first affianced to the Archduchess MATILDA, of Austria, who was burned to death some time ago, is to marry his own first cousin MARGARET, of Genoa; and many who comment on this, are arguing that such close marriages are injurious to families and races. But AGASSIZ says that a mixture of species, on the other hand, has in it a principle of weakness and deterioration; and that the purest races are the most valid and intellectual. This argument is countenanced by the conditions of the chief nations, and especially by the Jewish, which, in all ages, preserved the closest affinities—each tribe, nay, each family being by law or custom bound to an intimate system of intermarriage. And yet, in all antiquity, there was no finer or more intellectual race than those same Jews and Phœnicians—as the earliest literature in the world can show, and as is still very evident in the mental and physical condition of that people. That argument of deterioration seems also defective in the case of animals; and it evidently stands in need of some modification.

The reserved lands for the purpose of supplying timber to the navy amount to a total of 264,000 acres, being scattered through the States of Florida, Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana. Secretary WELLES says that, to make the reservation effective, an appropriation of $20,000 for salaries and other expenses will be necessary. This the President has communicated to Congress. We hope some wise and liberal action will be taken in this matter. The TIMES has frequently called attention to the rapidity with which our forest land is disappearing, and given warning of the days when America will be as sparsely wooded as Germany and France were twenty and thirty years ago, before the Governments took especial charge of the thinning out and refilling of the timber lands. Our Government cannot supervise all forests, but it may establish in its own public reservations such a system of tree cultivation and timber selection as will be an organized and trained model for States or companies when the people begin to realize the necessity for such economy of resource. Government should foresee and provide for future wants of the people.

Maine is following the recent New-England fashion of cultivating its fisheries in all the rivers of the State, and bills are before the Legislature providing for the propagation and protection of the scaly people in the Androscoggin, the Kennebec, the Penobscot, the St. Croix and other streams. Regulations have been made for supplying the spawn of alewives, shad and salmon in tidal waters, and for nursing and sheltering perches, trout and other fresh water fishes in the upper streams. A greedy and savage destruction of those creatures in the forests and the rivers is by no means consistent with a growing population and the increasing wants of the community.

Our journals have of late been setting forth in a more striking and circumstantial manner than ever before, the various features and resources of the different States and Territories of the Republic. Among those recently described by our pioneers of progress we find the State of Arkansas noticed for its two grand mineral productions of gold and coal. As regards the first, there are mines and gulches of that mineral, in Polk and Sevier Counties especially, which are said by an old resident of Sacramento to be as valuable as those of any two counties in California itself. The Fort Smith *Herald* speaks of the coal veins which are found in great richness in Scott and Franklin Counties. These veins lie close to the surface, and can be successfully worked with a very small expenditure of money or manual labor.

The English journals are showing that the streets of London and other large cities are more fatal to human life than the railway traveling of the country. This is proved by certain statistical tables. In the year 1867 there were 64 persons run down and killed by horses or vehicles in all parts of the country. In seven years, ending in 1866, the deaths by railway in England were 297, of which 128 were palpably caused by the neglect of the sufferers themselves—the ratio being one person in nine millions of those transported by train, a far less amount of homicide than that produced by the apparently less dangerous mode of street travel.

At Zurich University, the other day, a Russian lady received the degree and diploma of medical doctor; and Prof. ROSE, who made an address on the occasion, reminded his hearers that a woman took the degree of doctor of physic over fifty years ago in Giessen. This shows that in the matter of women's pretensions and the practice of medicine by ladies we are not at all ahead of our fellow-republicans of Switzerland. At the same time it may be observed that the Abyssinians could show a priority in the matter of female physicians over both the Swiss and ourselves—for the mother of the present THEODORE, a woman of noble birth, was famous as a doctor and a compounder of certain simples. A great deal of what we think new in the world may probably turn out to be very old, after all.

There is a floating report that the Broadway bridge—the only civic bridge that we have to point to—or to point at—is about to be taken down. We have an idea it would be much better to leave it where it is. It is a bridge that excites a good-humored feeling in most of those who look up at it; while, to those who look down from it, it seems like the bridge in the Vision of Mirza in several particulars which could be demonstrated. It does good service at times, for though the ladies—and even those carrying heavy market-baskets—will prefer a scurry across the street with the tall Policeman, among the rushing wheels and the horses' hoofs, there are moments when the most resolute of the sex refuse to take the perilous ford and so save their lives by going over the bridge. Use lessens disfavor, and people, as SOUTHEY says, come to have a sort of liking for what they see every day. Many would regret the removal of that bridge as much as they would regret the removal of that brown-stone Father of his Country in the City Hall Park;—and nobody would, probably regret it any more.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The indisposition of Mme. LA GRANGE compelled the manager to change the bill last evening. Instead of "Rigoletto," the opera was "La Barbier di Seviglia." In the performance of this charming work the following artists were engaged: Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, Signor BARAGLI, Signor SANTI and Signor COLLETTI.

To-day, at the matinée, the opera of "La Traviata" will be given with Mme. LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI in the cast.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

THE GRANT-JOHNSON CORRESPONDENCE.

A prominent merchant in one of the leading Northern cities, writing to this city, gives the following interpretation of the Grant-Johnson correspondence in his locality:

> I suppose you may like to know the feeling about the Johnson-Grant letters. This is about it: JOHNSON is wily, able and unscrupulous, and laid his plans to use GRANT, and, by means of his appointment, to get prestige, and then to secure possession of the War Department for a week without his object being suspected, the real object being to get a tool like STEEDMAN in, who in a week, could pass fraudulent claims enough to furnish funds for the next election. But GRANT is too honest and too self-sacrificing, and by his very integrity has carried the day.

ADJT.-GEN. THOMAS.

The President yesterday requested Gen. GRANT to assign Gen. LORENZO THOMAS to duty as Adjutant-General of the army, the position he originally held, and which has been held since 1862 by Brevet Maj.-Gen. E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General. Ordinarily this assignment would not attract especial attention, but under present circumstances it causes some comment. Gen. THOMAS has never been much in favor either with the Secretary of War or Gen. GRANT. The former kept him on special duty for several years, and Gen. GRANT very properly sought to place him on the retired list last year, he having reached that age and seen the number of years' service which makes officers proper subjects for retirement, but Gen. THOMAS was able to induce the President to suspend his order, and has thereby kept full rank and pay, and is now assigned to duty accordingly. Gen. TOWNSEND has not yet been assigned elsewhere, and will probably be granted a leave of absence. This assignment of THOMAS, and the brevetting of Lieut.-Gen. SHERMAN, both understood to be without consultation with Gen. GRANT, are accepted by some as indicative of a purpose on the part of the President to teach his subordinates that they are his subordinates.

THE WHISKY TAX.

The Ways and Means Committee have about finished that section of the law applying to fermented liquors. They were engaged to-day in hearing Mr. YEADON, of New-York, illustrate and explain his plan for the collection of the tax on whisky. Its chief merits seemed to be its ingenious and complicated character. It is somewhat on the burglar-proof principle, and to enforce it would oblige the Government to establish schools of training to familiarize its agents with the *modus operandi* of the system, before setting them to work.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House to-day, after finishing sundry private bills, again took up the John Young Brown case, and declared the contestant, as they had yesterday declared BROWN, not entitled to a seat. The resolution notifying the Governor of Kentucky that there exists a vacancy in the Second Congressional District of Kentucky was then postponed for one week.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT VACANCIES.

Senator TRUMBULL to-day pressed through the Senate the bill reported by him from the Judiciary Committee yesterday, providing how vacancies in the offices of the Departments, the appointment of which vest in the President, may be filled. The following is the bill as passed, the only amendment being that offered by Senator FESSENDEN, who limits the length of any such temporary appointment, where caused by death or resignation, to ten days.

> *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That in case of the death, resignation, absence from the seat of Government, or sickness of the head of any Executive Department of the Government, or of any officer of either of the said departments whose appointment is not in the head thereof whereby they cannot perform the duties of their respective offices, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, in case he shall think it necessary, to authorize the head of any other Executive Department, or other officer in either of said Departments whose appointment is vested in the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, at his discretion, to perform the duties of the said respective offices until a successor be appointed, or until such absence or inability by sickness shall cease; provided, that no vacancy occur by death or resignation shall be supplied in manner aforesaid for a longer term than ten days.
>
> SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts heretofore passed on the subject of temporarily supplying vacancies in the Executive Departments, or which empower the President to authorize any person or persons to perform the duties of the head of any Executive Department, or of any officer in either of said Departments in case of a vacancy therein, or inability of such head of a Department or officer to discharge the duties of his office, and all laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

In Executive session to-day, the Senate confirmed over five hundred brevet and regular appointments in the army. They also passed a resolution recalling the confirmation of Gen. JEFFRIES as Register of the Treasury, and his case will be reconsidered.

THE TAX ON CIGARS.

Commissioner WELLS has received, in response to a call, a large number of communications from cigar manufacturers in different parts of the country, with reference to the practicability of collecting the tax on cigars by placing a stamp on each cigar. Most of them are adverse to the proposition, regarding it as impracticable.

ILLNESS OF GEN. SPINNER.

Gen. F. E. SPINNER, United States Treasurer, was taken dangerously ill this morning with an attack of bilious cholic, and at one time apprehensions were serious, but to-night he is so much improved as to be considered out of danger. Of course, the report got telegraphed to New-York in an exaggerated shape, and before 5 o'clock inquiries were received here asking if it was true that Secretary MCCULLOCH was dead.

PARTIES, RECEPTIONS AND DINNERS.

The gay season is closing up with much brilliancy. Parties, receptions and dinners seem as numerous as ever. Senator POMEROY and lady have cards out for Tuesday night next. Senator FRELINGHUYSEN and lady entertained a highly distinguished party at their residence this evening. A fashionable hop is going on at Willard's and the President gave the first State dinner of the season to-night. All the members of the Cabinet were present except Mr. STANTON, and invitations were extended to a number of Senators. Among those who responded were Senators ANTHONY, FOWLER, BUCKALEW and BAYARD.

REVENUE ASSESSORS AND COLLECTORS.

Several days ago an unscrupulous and utterly false statement respecting the number of removals of Collectors and Assessors recommended by Commissioner ROLLINS was spread over the country, through the agency of the Associated Press. To-day the following correspondence was sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution calling for it by Mr. PATTERSON, which shows exactly how many removals Mr. ROLLINS has recommended under the Tenure-of-Office act, who they were, and the principle on which he has urged them. It is not only a complete vindication, but it will be found highly interesting, as showing the policy that has been pursued by the Commissioner:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 17, 1867.

Several vacancies exist in Internal Revenue offices, to be filled by Presidential appointment. Of these the most important perhaps is that of Assessor of the First Collection District of Ohio, comprising a portion of the City of Cincinnati, and created by death of Mr. LANGDON. I desire to write briefly of Mr. LANGDON's successor, and generally of appointments to important position in the revenue service, and lest I should be misunderstood in what I shall write, or my motives be suspected, I will state that ever since its organization I have been, as I am now, a member of the Republican Party, casting my ballot, as you know, for its nominees, and approving of many of the acts of Congress that did not meet the approval of the President. I have not used my office, however, as you also know, to thwart the will of the Executive, but have endeavored rather, in disregard of my official duties, and as a subordinate officer, to execute his expressed pleasure.

The receipts of the internal revenue, in a degree, depend on the administration of the laws by local officers. Laws themselves and their construction, with rules, regulations and instructions under them, are of little profit, if Assessors and Collectors lack either integrity or ability. A tarnished reputation even is a hindrance to success, and as much disqualifies a man for either of these positions as for the pulpit or the bench. He too should only receive appointment who has won confidence in his community by fidelity in other places of trust, and who will give character to the office, rather than he who seeks prominence and importance through official position, and whose principal claim is political service. Unworthy men of little ability may possibly answer for other positions on the civil list, where there is less opportunity for fraudulent collusion without detraction, and where incompetency will not prove such a terrible loss to the Treasury. But unless great care is exercised in the appointments of which I speak, the administration of the revenue laws will be a reproach, and the laws themselves will soon become insufferable to the public, regardless of party. Faithful revenue officers too become more valuable as they have more experience, as their acquaintance with the laws and precedents of the office, and with tax-payers of the several districts become more intimate, and more thorough violations of law are more easily prevented or detected, and the receipts to the Treasury are multiplied.

It is because of this that many and often times repeated charges, during past years, have prejudiced the revenue to the extent of many millions of dollars. I speak of this, and in this connection, with a hope that there may be appointed to places of the character I have indicated, men who have such moral and business qualifications, without noisy, partisanship that the Senate cannot do otherwise than confirm them. I neither ask nor expect preferment of men merely because they are Republicans. I ask nothing at all: nor do I claim anything from personal or political considerations, for I would, if possible, take the service altogether out of party politics. I do not ask you even to hear me for the appointment of any particular man, although I believe that practice which long prevailed under which nominations were made by this office to yours can alone secure thorough discipline and efficiency; but as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, charged with important public trusts, and solicitous for the success of the Treasury Department, I do pray you that in Ohio and elsewhere wherever vacancies exist, or shall hereafter occur, they shall be filled by those whose past lives and present reputation shall entitle them to the unmeasured confidence of Department and public.

In Cincinnati Representative EGGLESTON urges Mr. DAVIS; but DAVIS is a Republican, and from what I understand to be the expressed purpose of the President, I can expect his appointment, but of those who are not Republicans, and who do not come within what I have described as absolute necessities of service, are JAS. F. TORRANCE and Mr. P. W. STRADER. I am not personally acquainted with either these gentlemen, nor with any who recommend them, but you assure me that several gentlemen who are not politicians, and in whose integrity and judgment you have full confidence, endorse them as friends of the President politically, and of such eminent fitness for the place in question, that their confirmation is not uncertain. I shall be satisfied with either of them, or with any one of like capacity and character. I cannot be satisfied with one less worthy, for his appointment would not be consistent with the public good and requirements of the service.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed,) E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1867.

MR. SECRETARY: Several vacancies in the office of Collector and Assessor existed at the adjournment of the Senate in April last, and cannot be filled in its absence. The duties of these positions are now temporarily discharged by persons not generally regarded as fitted for permanent appointment, and I believe that the interests of the service require that vacancies should be filled immediately. Frequent changes of officers I have always regarded as inconsistent with the successful administration of the Revenue laws, and because of this I have deeply regretted the many changes of the last few months, and cannot but hope that, with vexed political questions now measurably settled, removals and appointments may be substantially returned by the President to the Treasury Department, where alone they can be considered in connection with the good of the revenue. Some changes, however, should now be made, and because of the Tenure-of-Office act they should be made while the Senate is in session. I recommend successors be appointed to HOMER FRANKLIN, Assessor of the Ninth New York District; ABRAM WYATT, Assessor of the Tenth New-York District; HENRY A. WEAVER, Assessor of the Twenty-second Pennsylvania District; MAXWELL P. GADDIS, Assessor of the Second Ohio District; W. F. CUNNINGHAM, Collector of the Seventh Illinois District; WM. JAMES, Collector of the Third Virginia District, and FRANCIS W. KELLOGG, Collector of the First Alabama District.

The reasons for this recommendation are already familiar to you. Should these changes be made I shall deem it my duty to suggest additional ones, including some of new appointees.

I am, Sir, respectfully your obedient servant,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30, 1867.

SIR: I beg to call your earnest attention again to the subject of frauds upon the revenue in the collection of the tax upon distilled spirits. These frauds have become so monstrous as to excite serious alarm, and unless they can be suppressed or materially checked, will still further reduce the revenue, and bring disgrace upon the officers and upon the Treasury Department. I know of no way to suppress or check them otherwise than by insisting upon increased fidelity and vigilance on the part of all who are entrusted with the execution of the law, especially on the part of Assessors and Collectors in the several districts where frauds are perpetrated, as through them alone can their subordinate officers practically be reached.

I stated in a letter from this office, addressed to Collectors of Internal Revenue, and bearing date the 13th of May last: "I am instructed by the Secretary of the Treasury to say that in any district in which these frauds continue he will consider it his duty to see that such changes are made in the officers of the district as may give promise of greater energy and fidelity."

These instructions were based upon the idea that Assessors and Collectors should be held responsible for the suppression of fraud in their several districts, and that failure to suppress or check them should be considered as evidence either of incompetency of the officers, or of their complicity with the parties engaged in fraud.

In many districts, as I have frequently stated to you before and as you are aware, officers are incompetent or unfaithful, and in others they are corrupt. For a time I hoped that good results might follow from the appointment of special agents and inspectors, but there is reason to fear that many of these have yielded to temptation, and as their number has been multiplied frauds seem to have increased. An efficient remedy is imperatively demanded. No legislation, however stringent, can avail without honest and capable officers; and I see no reason to change the views I have so often expressed to you, that dishonest or inefficient officers must be removed, and men of integrity and superior ability appointed in their place. I therefore respectfully refer you again to my communication of the 15th of July last, in which I recommended the retirement of several officers therein named. I have seen no reason to change that recommendation, and now earnestly renew it; and in addition to changes then proposed, I earnestly recommend that successors be appointed to JAMES B. STEDMAN, Collector of the First Louisiana District; JOHN M. CASHMAN, Collector of the Third Missouri District; ORWIN T. MANN, Collector of the First Illinois District; WILLIAM H. MCCARTNEY, Collector of the Third Massachusetts District; THOMAS O'CALLAGHAN, Collector of the Ninth New-York District; SAMUEL M. ZULICK, Collector of the Third Pennsylvania District; CHAS. ABAL, Collector of the First Pennsylvania District; WM. O. COLLINS, Collector of the Sixth Ohio District; ALEXANDER H. HALL, Assessor of the First Mississippi District; WM. T. KING, Assessor of the Third Massachusetts District. The Secretary, President, and the country, under a proper organization of my office, would have a right to hold me as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, responsible for the faithful execution of the Revenue laws. Efficient discharge of this duty, on my part, is absolutely impossible if subordinate officers, through whom alone the laws can be enforced and tax collected, fail from any cause whatever to enforce the laws and collect tax. I therefore feel it my duty to again call your attention to this important subject, that you may know why these frauds are continued, and to urge upon you the immediate application of the only remedy within my knowledge for their correction, namely—retirement of officers found to be inefficient or unfaithful, and substitution of faithful and efficient men in their places. Other changes should be made, and will be formally submitted whenever recommendations are made and those already before you shall have been acted upon.

The best interests of the Revenue require me also to call your attention to several vacancies in office of Assessor referred to in my letter of July last, which still remains unfilled. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Signed E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15, 1868.

SIR: I respectfully recommend that successors be appointed to THOMAS WALWOOD, Assessor of the Third New-York District; PETER M. PIERSON, Assessor of the District of Columbia; LEWIS PEEK, Assessor of the Twenty-fifth New-York District; DAVID T. LITTLER, Collector of the Eighth Illinois District; JAMES T. ABERNATHY, Collecter of the Second Tennessee District. The reasons for this recommendation are in general the same as stated in previous recommendations of this character. Assistant assessors, inspectors of revenue, storekeepers of bonded warehouses, inspectors of distilled spirits, of coal, oil and tobacco, are appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, but as a rule are appointed alone upon recommendation of the principal revenue officers of the several districts where they are to be employed. Were it not, therefore, almost self-evident, every day's experience would more and more assure me that the service can be recovered from dishonor and the laws rigorously enforced only where assessors and collectors are held personally responsible for all failures of their subordinate officers. I trust that I may be encouraged to send names of other officers who should be retired in favor of men of superior ability and integrity. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 14.

TRIAL OF GOLD AND SILVER COIN.

The annual trial of gold and silver coins reserved at the mint and branches commenced at the Mint of the United States at Philadelphia on the second Monday of February. The President has designated nine Commissioners from different parts of the Union to act with the Judge of the District Court, the United States Attorney and the Collector of the Port of Philadelphia for the purpose as required by law. The unanimous report of the Commissioners has just been received at the Treasury, showing that the operations of the mint for the past year have been conducted in strict conformity to the requirements of law. In addition to the usual proceedings, at the request of the Directors, a special Commission, composed of members of the Commission, consisting of Dr. J. R. MCCLINTOCK, of Pittsburg; FRANKLIN PEALE, of Philadelphia, and JNO. HEWSTON, Jr., San Francisco; all of whom having been formerly officers of the Mint, were familiar by long practice with the processes and requirements of the institution, made a thorough examination, and transmitted a report to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which they express, in the highest complimentary terms, the satisfaction they have enjoyed in visiting the Mint, the general neatness and order of its different apartments, the good condition of the machinery and apparatus, and the conduct of the establishment under the administration of Hon. H. R. LINDERMAN, the present director. They also express the opinion that some system of uniform coinage is certain soon to be agreed upon, and suggest the importance of further increasing the capacity of the Mint by extending the building upon each side of the portico in the front and rear of the present edifice, which they say can be done without interfering with the architecture or appearance of the main building. They speak in high terms of the beautiful lathe recently imported from Europe, and suggest the propriety of encouraging the most eminent architect of the country in the production of designs of the highest finish, in order that this expensive and curious machine may be tested in sinking dies for medals.

Hon. S. B. RUGGLES, a member of the Commission, and late delegate to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, exhibited a specimen of the proposed international coin of 25 francs, recently struck by the Government of France, which was found on examination by the chief coiner of the Mint, to be of full weight and twenty-four millimetres in diameter, a little exceeding the American half eagle and British sovereign.

The Commissioners in a resolution express their satisfaction with the proposed coinage, and their opinion of the importance and value of the speedy unification of the coin of the civilized world. As soon as the new machinery already ordered is put up, the Mint can promptly execute the new coinage as contemplated by the bill already introduced in the Senate for unification of the coining without interfering in any way with its regular business operations.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

The following order has just been promulgated:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.—The following orders are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1868.

GENERAL: You will please issue an order creating a Military Division to be called the Military Division of the Atlantic, to be composed of the Department of the Lakes, the Department of the East, and the Department of Washington, and to be commanded by Lieut.-Gen. W. T. SHERMAN, with his headquarters at Washington.

Until further orders from the President you will assign no officer to the permanent command of the Military Division of the Missouri.

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSOM.

Gen. U. S. GRANT, Commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

The following was issued from the Adjutant-General's office:

Major-Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN, the senior officer in the Military Division of the Missouri, will temporarily perform the duties of Commander of the Military Division of the Missouri in addition to his duties of Department Commander. By command of

GEN. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.

AMOUNT OF CONVERTIBLE BONDS.

The Seven-thirty Treasury notes outstanding and falling due June 15 and July 15 next, which are convertible into Five-twenty bonds, amount to over $200,000,000, and it will require the full time between this and July 15 to enable the Department to convert them promptly at maturity. The public are notified that unless such notes which the Government is now offering to convert are promptly forwarded to the Department for that purpose, great delay must ensue in the future delivery of the bonds.

A PRESIDENTIAL TALK

What Mr. Johnson Says of Impeachment, Gen. Grant, the Finances and Various Other Matters.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 10, 1868.

I called on the President last evening and had an interview with him of about an hour's duration. What from the revival of the impeachment project and the recent correspondence between him and Gen. GRANT, which I had been informed, on the authority of several eminently loyal newspapers, was literally "crushing" to A. J., I expected to find His Excellency in a prostrate and enfeebled condition, or, perhaps, "writhing in the agonies of despair," as FORNEY'S two dailies would express it. But he wasn't prostrate, and he didn't "writhe" any. Quite the contrary. I never saw him more cheerful or in better health and spirits.

IMPEACHMENT.

"They're after you again, Mr. President, with an impeachment," said I.

"So I hear," he said; "but I can't get at the point they're trying to make against me this time, though, for that matter, I haven't taken much trouble to find out."

I explained to him then what I understood to be the charges under consideration in the Reconstruction Committee. First, his order to Gen. GRANT not to regard STANTON'S orders unless he knew they came from the Executive; and second, what was termed a conspiracy on his part to resist the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, by arranging with Gen. GRANT that he (GRANT) should resign the Secretaryship *ad interim* of the War Department in time for him (JOHNSON) to put in some man who would refuse to relinquish his portfolio at the bidding of the Senate, in order to test the validity of the Tenure of Office Act before the Supreme Court.

"Is that all?" said the President.

"Yes, Sir, and I understand that BINGHAM and other Republicans on the Committee think it quite enough to turn you out of office."

"Well, now," said the President, "as to the order about STANTON, I didn't suppose there was a man in Congress who is not aware that I have a perfect right to do what that order directs without making any order at all. Mr. STANTON'S orders are of no more force than yours, except upon the presumption that they come direct from me; and I have a perfect right to communicate with Gen. GRANT direct, without availing myself of Mr. STANTON, who in such matters is a mere clerk for the transmission of orders. As to the charge of conspiracy, it only shows how badly they are off for something to quarrel about. In the first place, if I wanted to do what they make out to be a conspiracy, I could have done it without a conspiracy with GRANT or anybody else. I could have removed GRANT as Secretary *ad interim* in time to have put in some man who would test the law. And, if I had taken such a course, there would be no crime about it, unless it be a crime to appeal to a remedy provided by the Constitution for the settlement of disputes between the Legislative and Executive departments of the Government. What else is the Supreme Court for but to settle such controversies? And has the Executive no rights, and no opinions; nothing but blind obedience to the Legislative department? If such was the intention of the framers of the Government, they wouldn't have created a Supreme Court, for it could be of no use. But it was intended as the final arbiter in all such controversies, and when it determines a question its decision is binding as much as the Constitution itself."

"Do they seem to be very rabid about impeachment this time—worse than they were before?" inquired the President.

"I think the thing is a little stronger than it was," I replied. "They are getting desperate, and they want to put you out so as to put BEN. WADE in and get control of the Federal patronage for the next Presidential election. Besides, maybe they want to disqualify you as a candidate against them, for BOUTWELL and others among them say you will be their most formidable opponent in the next canvass."

"I don't know about that," said the President, laughing. "But I hope they'll find somebody formidable enough to beat them. I don't think they expect to do anything with the impeachment, unless a few of them may be operating in the gold market."

I replied that previous experience in gold speculation on impeachment probabilities was not encouraging. Several gentlemen had gone into it in the hope of a rise which never came, and the result had been rather disastrous than otherwise. Nothing short of actual conviction by the Senate would create rise enough to make it pay to buy on a margin. "Well," said the President, "let them go ahead. When they bring in the charges I'll try to answer them; that's all," and he laughed as if he didn't believe the charges would ever come.

GEN. GRANT.

Mr. JOHNSON referred to that part of Gen. GRANT'S correspondence in which the General asks him to reduce to writing the order given him verbally, to disregard any order received from STANTON, unless he knew it to emanate from the Executive. "Here," said he, "Gen. GRANT asserts that I had given him such a verbal order. *I never did anything of the kind. It was he himself who first suggested that I could take such a course as to reduce Stanton to a mere clerk*, and it was this suggestion from him, and not any verbal order from me, that first brought the subject up in that light.

GEN. SHERMAN'S LETTER.

At this point the President produced a letter from Gen. SHERMAN, dated Saturday evening, Jan. 18. SHERMAN says that it was *the intention of himself and Grant to call on Stanton*, on the following Monday, to *request him, for the good of the country, to resign the office of Secretary of War*; but that he learns GRANT must go to Richmond, and he to Annapolis, so that they can't call on STANTON on Monday, but will do so at some other time, and insist that he shall resign. Then SHERMAN goes on to say that if STANTON won't resign it will be time enough to look to "ulterior considerations."

"Now," said the President, "these 'ulterior considerations' were nothing else than the suggestions of GRANT himself that STANTON should be treated as a mere clerk, and confined strictly to the execution of the duties imposed upon him by the letter of the law. And yet, after having suggested this and urged it upon me, he writes me a letter asking me to reduce my 'verbal order' to writing. It was his own 'verbal order,' not mine. Yet he makes it appear from his letter that the first intimation came from me, and that he never said a word about it until I had spoken of it. That's a fair specimen of the way he has been acting all along. This whole matter is not the first or the only time he has played that part. It's only one of a great many instances in which he has grossly deceived me. I got a dispatch one day from Georgia, telling me that MEADE and JENKINS had been in consultation, and that it was probable that MEADE would remove JENKINS. I sent for Gen. GRANT, and he came over. I showed him the dispatch and told him I would not like JENKINS to be removed until I could hear something more about the matter. He assured me that he would see to it that JENKINS was not removed. I thought this was enough; but judge of my surprise when the next day I learned that JENKINS *was* removed. I don't believe GRANT interfered at all, though he distinctly promised me he would. That's the kind of game he has been playing all along."

GEN. GRANT ON A "WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT."

Just here a little question of veracity occurred to my mind, which I thought it well enough to settle. It was this: Some time in the early part of the Winter a paragraph appeared in the *Commercial's* Washington correspondence to the effect that Col. HILLYER, formerly of Gen. GRANT'S staff, had told a member of the Judiciary Committee that he once was present at a conversation between Gen. GRANT and the President, in which the former took strong ground in favor of a white man's government and against negro suffrage, saying that *this Government was made for white men, and none other should have a voice in it*—and striking his fist on an adjacent table to show that he meant what he said. When this paragraph appeared it was extensively copied, and about as extensively denied, especially by that large class of newspapers and "Grant men" who, having no means of ascertaining whether it was true or false, felt all the more sure that it was false, and denounced it as one of "Mack's" malicious fabrications.

I called the President's attention to this subject—asked him if he remembered any such conversation with GRANT, and if so, whether he remembered GRANT'S remark that this is a white man's Government. He promptly replied that he did. He couldn't repeat GRANT'S words exactly, but the substance of them was what I had stated, and they were strongly against negro suffrage, which, about that time, it was proposed to introduce into the District of Columbia. Among other things GRANT said was that the negroes didn't know enough to vote, and that they would vote just as their employers wanted them to. He illustrated by saying that he had a number of negro servants in his house, and that to let them vote would be simply to give him (GRANT) so many additional votes, for they would vote just as he told them. He was quite vehement at the time in his denunciations of the Radical policy of negro suffrage.

The above, I think, settles the question of veracity as to GRANT being a white man's Government man. It is pretty well authenticated now.

GRANT'S POLITICS.

The above naturally suggested an inquiry as to whether the President did not quite understand GRANT to be on his side all along until quite recently, and whether there was any tangible reason for the General's change of front. "Of course, I understood him to be with me all along, because I had his word for it," said the President. "He went down South, and came back more for me than I was for myself. He wrote a report that encouraged me more than anything else had done, to persevere in the effort to get the Southern States back into the Union, as I had started out. He called on me frequently for a long time after the controversy between me and Congress had commenced, and if he meant anything by what he said, he was my friend and supporter. He never talked politics very much, because GRANT always pretended he didn't know anything about it; but he didn't seem to regard Reconstruction as a political question. He suddenly turned up as a Radical candidate for the Presidency, and that was the first I knew of his opposition to me."

FINANCES.

The subject of finances was then brought up. The President seemed to have given a great deal of attention to the subject, and to have very strong convictions on it. He thought the common sense view of the matter was better than any of the fine-spun theories to which the country was so often treated, and which only confused, without enlightening any body. "The fact is," said he, "that, before the war, there were three thousand million dollars' worth of property in slaves in the South, distributed so as to create an aristocracy, which controlled the South, and, through the South, the country. The war destroyed both the property and the aristocracy. But now we find that the property only disappeared from the South to appear in the North in another shape, and *create an aristocracy and a political power, in the shape of bondholders, more destructive of the Government than the slave-holding aristocracy was*, because a continued burden upon it—drawing upon the resources of the country to support it, and adding not one cent to the productive interests. The three thousand millions of slave property, while it was an evil, was at the same time a good, for it increased the productive resources of the nation. But now we find the four millions of negroes a charge upon the country instead of a benefit to it, and the three thousand millions of dollars which they used to represent has taken the shape of a heavy burden upon the taxpayers, drawing from them all they can rake and scrape to pay a larger rate of interest than can be got out of any other investment.

I asked the President what remedy he would propose for what he considered so great an evil. Would the Western Democratic theory of an illimitable issue of greenbacks do? "No," he replied, "that would only increase the evil instead of diminishing it or remedying it. To issue more money might make easy times for a while, but they wouldn't last long. There could be no true prosperity derived from such a course."

Then what do you think would bring about the desired result?

"Why, *the first thing is to release the South from her present condition*, and let the people of those ten States have a chance to recover from the effects of the war, to engage in business, and to offer opportunities for absorbing some of the surplus capital which is now invested in Government bonds. Let them have a chance, and they'll go to work with a will, and do their full share. Then reduce the expenses of the Government—reduce the army and the navy to a peace basis, collect the revenue and take up these bonds as fast as possible. Suppose we issue a hundred millions, or a thousand millions of greenbacks, how much better are we off than we were before? *The debt is still before us, and must be paid.* No advantage is gained, but a great evil is done to the laboring interests of the country in the inflation of prices, which laboring men will feel only as it operates against them in making their wages represent less than they did before."

From the above the reader can judge that any attempt made by Congress this Winter to inflate the currency, or, as Gen. SCHENCK says, "to make time easy" for the next campaign, will be promptly vetoed by the President.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The subject of the next Presidency came up in the course of the conversation. Mr. JOHNSON was noncommittal, but inquisitive as to candidates. He asked me how PENDLETON stood in the West, and what strength he had as a candidate. I replied that I thought Mr. PENDLETON'S principal strength was in his personal popularity among the Ohio Democrats, and that it did not extend much beyond where he was personally known to the people; but that WASH. MCLEAN was running him "very strong," and that WASH. was a power in the Democracy of the West, as was manifested by his slaughter of VALLANDIGHAM. "Well," said the President, "if the idea is to run PENDLETON exclusively on the financial theory, it will prove a mistake. *Reconstruction is the paramount issue, and can not be absorbed or swallowed up by any other.* The Radical policy of Congress is an attempt to change the form of our Government, if not to overturn it altogether. If that succeeds, it makes very little difference what becomes of the finances, for they will go with the rest, and there will be nothing left anywhere." He did not think the result in the Eighth District looked well for PENDLETON.

He spoke of MCCLELLAN, and asked me how I thought he'd run. I replied that MCCLELLAN seemed to have some strength in the East, but I didn't think it would prove very strong in the National Convention. The last campaign took all the music out of MCCLELLAN'S name.

In conclusion on this topic, I told the President there were a great many Democrats and a great many who used to act with the Republicans, who considered him the strongest and most available candidate to oppose the Radicals with. He didn't know about that, but he believed it to be quite possible to find a man who would carry the North against the Radicals.

And Nathan said unto David, Thou art the man.

THE FENIANS.

The President referred to the dissatisfaction which some of the Fenians and their friends in this country felt toward the administration, and especially toward Mr. SEWARD. "But," said he, "they don't take into account that we can't do just what we want in these things. As ANDREW JOHNSON, I have always sympathized with this movement, but a man can't always do officially what he feels unofficially. We must obey certain laws of nations—we must obey the neutrality laws. Still I think the matter now in controversy will be satisfactorily determined. The other day we sent to BRADY and O'CONOR, of New-York, to know if they would go to Europe and defend American citizens undergoing trial there. We have received no answer yet, but I think the arrangement can be made with them or some other prominent lawyers, and that's as much as we can do now."

MACK.

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MARRIED.

CANNON—BOLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Sewall, Mr. JOHN H. CANNON to MARY AGNES, youngest daughter of John G. Balen, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

PURPLE—CLOSE.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at the residence of the bride, by Rev. Dr. R. J. W. Buckland, EDWIN R. PURPLE to MARY FRANCES, youngest daughter of Charles H. Close, Esq., all of this City.

ROGERS—FISH.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, in St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Alexander H. Vinton, D. D., WILLIAM E. ROGERS, of the Engineer Corps U. S. Army, to SUSAN LE ROY, daughter of Hamilton Fish, of this City.

DIED.

BATES.—On Friday, Feb. 14, in the 55th year of her age, CATHERINE TAYLOR, widow of Caswell Bates, and daughter of the late Capt. James Taylor.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

BEATTYS.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, THOMAS BEATTYS, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral at the M. E. Church, Pine's Bridge, on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock.

BARKER.—At Unionville, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 12, Mrs. ALICE F. BARKER, mother of Wm. Jay Barker, aged 67 years.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) from her late residence, at 1 P. M.

BROUGH.—The remains of the late WM. F. BROUGH having arrived from Liverpool, his friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

BAEHR.—On Wednesday, Feb. 12, Miss ANN E. BAEHR, daughter of Christian Baehr, deceased, in her 84th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 12 West Washington-place, on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock noon, without further invitation.

COX.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, TOWNSEND COX, in the 95th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, Daniel T. Cox, Dosoris, Long Island, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

LEACH.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 13, Mrs. MARY J. LEACH, wife of Augustus M. Leach, aged 35 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 34 Taylor-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MARTEN.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, after a lingering illness, ANNIE BROWN, wife of George W. Marten.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from St. Luke's Church, in Hudson-st., opposite Grove-st., on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock.

MILLARD.—Suddenly, on Friday, Jan. 31, at Jacksonville, Fla., WILLIAM P. MILLARD, in the 68th year of his age.

☞ Galena and New-Orleans papers please copy.

NORRIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, at his residence at Newark, N. J., Mr. THOMAS B. NORRIS, aged 38 years.

His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 1 Nesbitt-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Feb. 17, at 10 o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment at Greenwood Cemetery.

RIDABOCK.—On Thursday evening, Feb. 13, SARAH F., wife of Frederick A. Ridabock.

The relatives and friends of the family and those of her father, John E. Ross, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 91 West 13th-st.

RANOUS.—On Friday, Feb. 14, ALICE MARKS, daughter of George E. and Kate J. Ranous, aged 13 months.

Funeral at No. 57 Christopher-st., on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock.

☞ Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

RECKARD.—In Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, S. B. RECKARD, in the 54th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 35 South Clinton-st., Poughkeepsie, this day, (Saturday,) the 15th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

ROSS.—On Wednesday morning, Feb. 12, DANIEL L. ROSS, of this City, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 139 Madison-av., on Saturday morning, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice.

SANDS.—At Fredericksburg, Va., on Tuesday, Feb. 11, MARIA SANDS, aged 77 years, widow of the late Joseph Sands, of Brooklyn.

Funeral services will be held at St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

STEVENS.—On Friday, Feb. 14, of scarlet fever, LOUIE E. A. STEVENS, son of C. A. and M. A. Stevens, aged 2 years, 6 months and 21 days.

SMITH.—At her residence, in Hempstead, on Friday, Feb. 14, Mrs. CHARITY SMITH, relict of Jacob Smith, and eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Smith, in the 90th year of her age.

Funeral services in St. George's Church, Hempstead, on Monday, the 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

STOUVENEL.—On Thursday morning, Feb. 13, at 12½ o'clock, MARIE STOUVENEL, mother of Francis Stouvenel, aged 86 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, which will take place on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. from the residence of her son, No. 38 3d-st., corner of 2d-av.

TWEDDLE.—On Thursday, Feb. 13, JOHN TWEDDLE, Jr., aged 45 years.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 12 M., from his late residence, Fairmount-av., South Bergen, N. J. Remains to be taken to Albany for interment.

TIFFANY.—At the residence of his grandmother, on Wednesday, Feb. 12, GEORGE FOX TIFFANY, grandson of the late William W. Fox, in his 31st year.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 15th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Mrs. Charlotte Fox, at West Farms. Carriages will be in waiting at the Mott Haven Depot of the Harlem Railroad to meet the 10 A. M. train from 26th-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," SAY ALL who have made use of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

DR. SCHENCK WILL BE PROFESSIONALLY at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. All advice free of charge, but for a thorough examination of the Lungs with his Respirometer his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

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The New-York Central Grant Club will celebrate the anniversary of the Capture of Fort Donelson, at COOPER INSTITUTE, on MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17, AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

The following distinguished gentlemen have been invited, and are expected to address the meeting, viz.:
Gen. PHILIP SHERIDAN,
Hon. EDWIN D. MORGAN,
Gen. JOHN A. LOGAN,
Gen. DANIEL E. SICKLES,
Hon. HENRY WILSON,
Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING,
Gen. S. A. HURLBURT,
Hon. A. G. CURTIN,
Hon. N. P. BANKS, and others.

Music by Dodworth's Band, the Anderson Glee Club, and the Central Grant Glee Club. Front seats reserved for ladies. All organizations and citizens favorable to the nomination of Gen. Grant for President, are invited to attend and participate on this occasion.

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ALL CLAIMANTS TO THE
HOLT ESTATES

of England are requested to attend an adjourned meeting, to be held WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 19, 1868, at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute, New-York, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the report of the Committee appointed at a previous meeting, and for the transaction of other important business.
By order of THE COMMITTEE.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, 11th, WEDNESDAY, 12th, THURSDAY, 13th inst. and SATURDAY, 15th, closing at 12 o'clock noon, and at the Stations as follows, viz.: Stations A and B, 11:45; C, G and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

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SECURITY UNDOUBTED.

$80,000 first mortgage bonds of the South Side Railroad of Long Island for sale.

These bonds are 7 per cent. coupons, payable 1st of March and September, at Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn, the mortgage covering the entire property of the Company.

The South Side Railroad runs from the East River, Brooklyn, through all the villages on the south side of the Island to Patchogue, distance 55 miles, 34 miles complete and running. Net earnings are now during the Winter months paying interest on the bonds. The road is graded to Islip, iron and ties on the line, and the entire line will be completed as soon as the weather will permit.

For sale on favorable terms by
SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO.,
No. 11 Broad-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF
HONEY BROOK COAL COMPANY,
No. 209 Walnut-st.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1868.

The annual meeting of stockholders and election for Directors of the Company will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, 26th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

S. McHENRY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD CO., GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 5, 1868.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFFICERS and managers of this Company for the ensuing year, will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, inst., at 12 o'clock M.

The polls will be open between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of the 5th inst. until the morning of the 26th inst.

By order of the Board of Managers.
CHARLES E. CARRYL, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other business, will be held on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1868, at 2 o'clock.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st., Feb. 3, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Directors of this Company, held this day, SAMUEL E. BELCHER, Esq., was unanimously elected President.

WM. B. FLOWERY,
Secretary pro tem

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the New-York Floating Dry-Dock Company will be held at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on TUESDAY, Feb. 18, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing nine Directors, and transacting any other business that may be brought before the meeting. Also, to hear the report of the Investigating Committee.

AARON A. DEGRAUW, Secretary of Stockholders' Meeting, 242 South-st., New-York.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $50,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

ELECTION.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Feb. 6, 1868.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors to hold the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 166 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 18th inst. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock.

WILLIAM A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE REDSTOCK PETROLEUM COMPANY.—The capital stock of this Company is $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $5 each. The capital stock is all paid up. There are no bills or liabilities existing of or against this Company exceeding $50.

H. D. THOLNS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 14, 1868.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that the books of subscription to the capital stock of this Company are now open, and will remain open until the whole amount ($150,000) shall have been subscribed, at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, and at the office of Messrs. RIGGS & CO., Bankers, No. 56 Wall-st.

WANTED — MISSOURI STATE PAST DUE coupons, by
H. AMY & CO.,
No. 21 Nassau-st.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by
GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
No. 5 Nassau-street,
BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES,
ALL DESCRIPTIONS
OF
UNITED STATES SECURITIES,
and give especial attention to the conversion of
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES
INTO THE
NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

THE

National Trust Co.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

HOMŒOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL..................$200,000.
PRESIDENT,
D. D. T. MARSHALL.

BOOKS FOR SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER OF BROAD-STREET AND EXCHANGE PLACE.

Copies of the charter and any information desired may be obtained at the office of CHAMBERS & RICH, No. 41 Pine-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS
AND
DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
NO. 18 NASSAU-ST.,
New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

DIVIDENDS.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 141 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000 00
SURPLUS	57,023 46
	$257,023 46
LOSSES UNPAID	2,250 00
ASSETS	$254,773 46

NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, 1868, free of Government tax.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable on demand, at No. 112 Bowery.

WM. E. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD COMPANY — TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The directors of this Company have declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, free of the Government tax, payable on the 20th day of February, inst.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the Howard Insurance Company's Office, by H. A. Oakley, Esq., Transfer Agent; in Albany, at the New-York State National Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida National Bank; in Syracuse, at the Syracuse National Bank; all others at the Lake Ontario National Bank, Oswego.

Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office, Oswego.

L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Oswego, Feb. 8, 1868.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1868.

TWENTY-NINTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of February next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co.; in Albany, at the Albany City National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of January inst., and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next

By order of the Board.
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 12, 1868.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on the 14th inst.

A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CROTON NATIONAL BANK,
No. 63 William-st.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY (50) PER CENT has been declared upon all claims proved and allowed prior to the 20th inst., on and after which date the dividend will be paid.

C. P. BAILEY, Receiver.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT,
OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.
Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before March 1 will draw interest from March 1.

R. H. MACLAY, President,
S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-President.
R. H. BULL, Secretary.

INTEREST PAID FROM THE 1ST DAY of every month by the Dime Savings Bank of Williamsburg, corner South 7th and 1st sts. Six per cent. on $5 to $5,000, free of tax.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 25th day of February, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the erection and completion of a new School-house on the site at present occupied by Grammar School No. 36, on the south side of Ninth-st., near Avenue C, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposal for Mason Work," "Proposal for Carpenter Work," "Proposal for Painting."

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

HIRAM WISNER,
EDWARD MIEHLING,
JOSEPH WANGLER,
ARMOUR C. ANDERSON,
HARVEY C. CALKIN,
Board of Trustees Eleventh Ward.
Dated Feb. 10, 1868.

TO ICE DEALERS AND CONSUMERS.

The Commissioners of the Central Park will receive proposals for the purchase either this or next Winter of such portion of ice from the Park lakes as can be disposed of without interfering with the skating.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Comptroller of the Park.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 76 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the Company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the Company,) for one year from the first day of May next; proposals to be sealed and directed to the Company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the Company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar-well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.

HENRY P. McGOWN,
Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1867.

AUCTION SALE OF FORFEITED SHARES.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named Shares, forfeited according to law for non-payment of assessment of $3 50 per share, due Sept. 7, 1867, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Isle Royale Mining Company, No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, Dec. 14, 1867, at noon, except such shares as shall be previously redeemed by payment of said amount and charges:

No. of Certific's.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.	No. of Certificate.	Shares.
2,859	40	3,468	50	3,475	100
3,577	50	3,459	5	2,557	50
3,177	100	3,033	50	3,356	200
3,557	200	3,495	100	3,531	100
3,585	100	2,813	100	3,601	10
3,529	100	3,538	200	3,596	100
3,516	74	3,528	1	3,563	50
3,593	50	2,651	25	2,679	25
2,707	20	3,107	20	3,626	100
3,116	15	3,627	200	2,655	100
2,656	100	2,739	100	2,740	50
3,492	120	3,456	100	3,525	100
3,625	75	3,520	50	3,612	150
3,621	100	3,562	350	2,545	50
2,731	25	3,137	112	3,566	25
3,506	38	3,565	30	2,937	2
3,551	100	3,567	50	3,594	25
3,610	50	3,629	130	3,633	133
3,592	25	3,522	100	2,924	225
2,769	100	3,325	100	3,546	100
3,598	50	3,481	10	1,514	33
2,832	100	3,476	70	3,631	295
1,128	100	2,904	100	2,905	100
3,126	50	3,562	300	5,603	300
3,604	200	3,460	25	2,559	10
3,607	50	3,600	50	3,611	100
3,613	50	3,614	100	3,617	50
3,619	100	3,623	250	2,797	150
2,917	25	2,861	50	3,483	100
3,605	200	3,615	100	3,618	20
2,622	100	3,561	200		

By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

Notice is hereby given that the sale of Shares above advertised has been postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868.

By order of Directors.
F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway: BY ORDER OF THOMAS T. READ, ESQ., EXECUTOR OF ROBERT McCOSKRY, DECEASED.

100 shares Manhattan Co., $50 each.
25 shares Leather Manufacturers' National Bank, $100 each.
50 shares Pacific National Bank, $50 each.
50 shares Metropolitan National Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Mechanics' National Bank, $25 each.
100 shares Nassau Bank, $100 each.
120 shares Merchants' National Bank, $50 each.
100 shares National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, $25 each.
38 shares National Mechanics' Banking Association, $50 each.
50 shares Southern Bank at New-Orleans, $100 each.
20 shares Eagle Fire Co., $40 each.
100 shares New-York Bowery Fire Ins. Co., $25 each.
100 shares Fireman's Fund Ins. Co., $10 each.
60 shares Sixth-Avenue RR. Co., $100 each.
16 shares New-York and New-Haven RR. Co., $100 each.
40 shares Hoboken and Hudson City RR. Co., $50 each.
$5,000 State Rhode Island 6 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Hudson River RR. Co. 2d mortgage Bonds.
$1,000 Putnam and Payne Bond (Saratoga 7 per cent.)
$10,000 United States 5-20s.

LARGE SALE OF IRON, WAGONS AND QUARTERMASTER STORES.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at auction, under the supervision of Brevet Col. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., at Lincoln Depot, on TUESDAY, Feb. 25, commencing at 10 A. M., a lot of serviceable Quartermaster property, consisting in part of:

245,727 lbs. assorted Iron, new.
1,000 kegs Horse-shoes.
500 kegs Mule-shoes.
880 lbs. Pig Lead.
2,080 lbs. Sheet Lead.
255 sets wheel-mule Harness.
868 sets head-mule Harness.
300 Army Wagons.
30 Ambulances.
5 Office Wagons.
3 two-horse Wagons.
4 Iron Safes.
6 Corn Mills.
29 Ambulance Wheels.
Veterinary and other Tools.
Horse Medicines, &c., &c.

together with 11 Horses and 4 Mules, rated as unserviceable.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Catalogues of sale will be furnished upon application.

Purchases must be removed in six days from date of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General.
J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, DESKS, SAFES, MIRRORS, ORGAN, &c.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell by auction, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 10½ o'clock:

A large assortment of household furniture, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, pier mirrors, oval, gilt mantle mirrors, 5½ octave parlor organ in black-walnut case, mahogany and black-walnut book cases and secretaries, black-walnut wardrobes, fine carved centre tables, card tables, cottage bedroom suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, easy-chairs, Turkish lounges, sofas, arm-chairs, china, glass and crockery and kitchen utensils.

Also, a large assortment of desks, stools, arm-chairs, matting, iron safes, letter presses, iron railing, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, a superb rosewood 7-octave piano, carved, full round corner; best city maker.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,

Auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York:
GREAT SALE OF 100 CHOICE AND VALUABLE PROSPECT PARK AND NINETEENTH WARD, BROOKLYN, LOTS,
At 12 o'clock on
TUESDAY, Feb. 18, at
Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The lots are situated on Warren-st., directly opposite the Park, on Union-st., on Rodney, Hewes, Bedford-av., Boulevard, Penn, Keap and Hooper sts., and on Lee and Marcy avs.

Terms liberal. Maps and particulars at office of auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

On THURSDAY, Feb. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 128 West 24th-st.,
HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PAINTINGS, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., by order of executors of Margaret Stouvenel, deceased.

WM. YOUNGS,
N. LAUZIN, } Executors.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

At the Leeds Art Galleries, Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 20 and 21, 1868:

Contributors sale of valuable OIL PAINTINGS by celebrated American and Foreign artists.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

On the 7th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., I will sell at public auction the lot with the unfinished dwelling thereon, situated on Hillhouse-av., New-Haven—lately the property of John S. Graves; sale will take place on the premises. For terms of sale and other information inquire of LUZON B. MORRIS, assignor in bankruptcy of John S. Graves.

ASSIGNEES' SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.

A stock of Hoop Skirts, Skirt Material, Skirt Frames, &c., being the stock of M. & J. Buxbaum, will be sold at the auction room of WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 132 Church-st., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26, 1868, by order of JOHN TODD, Assignee.

By M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT the salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of handsome parlor, chamber, dining-room and library furniture; pier glasses; rosewood 7-octave pianofortes; china, crockery, cutlery and glassware; hair and spring mattresses; amore-a-glace, Turkish lounges and chairs. Catalogues at sale giving a full description.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, NO. 61 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels K. B. C.
150 barrels K. B. C. 3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels K. B. C. 3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels K. B. C.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels K. B. C. 4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels K. B. C. 4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels K. B. C. 5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls. K. B. C.
100 bbls. P.
100 bbls. A.
200 bbls. B.
50 bbls. G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO.,
No. 5 Park-place.

VALENTINES.

THE PLACE TO GET
VALENTINES,
STRONG'S, No. 599 Broadway.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 5th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WHITTEN E. KIDD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 11th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL STEIN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LEONARD N. WYANT, of the Town of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 28th day of February A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY C. BOLTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL M. LEVY and MARK LEVY, bankrupts. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel M. Levy and Mark Levy, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated at New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk of the District Court.
BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for petitioners, No. 128 Broadway, New-York.
f1-law3wSa*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN T. A. JEWETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John T. A. Jewett, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
feb1-law3wS — GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM C. REYNOLDS, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William C. Reynolds, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 6th day of March, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 6th day of February, 1868.
18-law3wSa — GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868, WILLIAM A. GOODMAN and MAYER H. LEVY, both of the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever to Adolph Strauss, Charles Paulson and Abraham Wormser, nominated by resolution of three-fourths in value of the creditors whose claims have been proved, as Trustees, upon trust for the benefit of all the creditors of William A. Goodman and Mayer H. Levy, and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the 43d section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

Dated at the City of New-York, this 23d day of January, A. D. 1868.
ADOLPH STRAUSS,
CHARLES PAULSON, } Trustees.
ABRAHAM WORMSER,
f1-law3wSa*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ULRICH, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 9th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaiah T. Williams, one of the Registers of said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 57 Broadway in the City of New-York, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1868.

f15-aw3wSa* — GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANDREW P. VAN TUYL, a Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Andrew P. Van Tuyl, of the city of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, and who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of this petition at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York in said District, and who was on the 20th day of November, A. D., 1867, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.

Dated by the City of New-York, the 17th day of December, A. D. 1867.
JAMES M. TIGHE, Assignee.
f1-law3wSa* — No. 291 Broadway, New-York.

ASSIGNEES' OR TRUSTEES' NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.—In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN A. WILSON and EPHRAIM H. HILL, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John A. Wilson and Ephraim H. Hill, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who were, to wit, on the 23d day of December, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City the 27th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f1-law3wSa* — No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. ABBATT, Bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the 29th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William D. Abbatt, of Westchester, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f1-law3wSa* — No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID S. ORTH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David S. Orth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f8-law3wSa* — No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES BOWROSAN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Charles Bowrosan, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868

feb1-law3wSa* — FREDERIC A. WARD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES W. CABLE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles W. Cable, of North Salem, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1867.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee.
f8-law3wSa — White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Joseph L. Townsend, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district; who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 6th day of February, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f8-law3wSa* — No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS M. FERRIS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus M. Ferris, of Lewisboro, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at White Plains, New-York, the 16th day of November, A. D. 1867.

JAMES H. MORAN, Assignee.
f8-law3wSa* — White Plains, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALBERT H. WRIGHT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Albert H. Wright, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—[illegible] New-York, the [illegible] day of November, A. D. 1867.

L. M. [illegible], Assignee.
f15-law3wSa* — No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 27th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ANDREW W. GILL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD WETZEL, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal, as
Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 4th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SIDNEY SMITH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 15, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. FIELD, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
f15-law3wSa*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN LEIGHTON, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in Bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of John Leighton, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court.

ROBERT MURRAY, Marshal,
Messenger.
FEB. 14, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BERNHARD STRAUSS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Bernhard Strauss, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of March, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f15-1w3wSa* — GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT M. TODD, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Gilbert M. Todd, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 10th day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 14th day of February, 1868.
f15-law3wSa* — GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN C. LAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John C. Lay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 14th day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated at New-York on the 13th day of February, 1868.
f15-law3wSa* — GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OWEN H. KELLY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register. Southern District of New-York, ss., at the City of New-York, the 14th day of February, A. D. 1868. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Owen H. Kelly, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

f15-law3wSa* — HENRY GINNEL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS BENNETT, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Francis Bennett, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said District, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. Dated at New-York, the 5th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
f15-law3wSa* — No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.—In Bankruptcy.—Before J. F. DWIGHT, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES E. MAXWELL, of the City, County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district, at New-York, the 13th day of February, 1868.

JAMES WOOD.
f15-law3wSa — No. 22 South William-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS BENNETT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Bennett, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 31st day of January, A. D. 1868.

f15-law3wSa* — J. M. ANDREWS, Assignee.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, SS.—At the City of Newburg, in said district the 7th day of February, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of SAMUEL LITTLE, of the City of Newburg, in the County of Orange and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JNO. HALLOCK DRAKE,
f15-law3wSa* — of Newburg, N. Y., Assignee.

DRY GOODS

AT GRAND-ST., CHEAP STORE.

During the alterations and extension of these premises the business entrance will be

Nos. 311 and 311½ GRAND-ST. and No. 66 ALLEN-ST.

We are selling our silk, millinery and straw goods cheap.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, and 311½ Grand-st. and Nos. 66, 68, and 70 Allen-st., fifth block East from the Bowery.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS.
STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

OLIVER MOWBRAY would respectfully notify the public that he is about to close out his stock of GENERAL DRY GOODS, all of which have been marked down to such low prices as must insure their speedy sale.

The stand is one of the best this side the City.—Business conducted on the ONE PRICE principle.

STORE TO LET.
STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

Also, store and house No. 214 Bowery to let. Rent $6,500.

OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 269 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth.

CORSETS HALF PRICE.
ONE DOLLAR WORTH TWO.

French woven whalebone corsets, good shape; also cheap linen handkerchiefs, collars, laces, embroideries, frillings, ribbons, dress trimmings, gloves, &c., &c.

N. B.—Werby's Paris corsets and new shape skirts at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

LADIES' SATIN BONNETS, NEW STYLES, at $8 each, worth $15; Turbin Hats and Matinee Bonnets, Reception Bonnets; Sable Furs at $50 set, worth $100. Save this. L. BINNS, millinery, No. 577 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS Clairvoyant, tells the names and shows the likenesses of future husbands, brings together those long separated, lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MEG HARWOOD, THE CELEBRATED Gipsy fortune-teller, No. 119 Greenwich-av., near 13th-st. Fee $1.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,

Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 25 per cent.; he asks no profit from the poor during the hard times. Everybody should call and compare the prices before buying elsewhere, and save 25 to 50 per cent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER 4th-av. and 22d-st.—The annual missionary services will be held on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, and will consist of a sermon by Rev. Bishop JANES at 10½ A. M., a Sunday-school meeting, to be addressed by Rev. W. McALLISTER, Pastor of 37th-st. M. E. Church, and Mr. R. G. PARDEE, at 3 P. M.; and a public meeting at 7½ P. M., to be addressed by Rev. Dr. JOHN COTTON SMITH and Rev. J. M. BUCKLEY, of Brooklyn.

WEST 53D-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av. Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach next SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M., and every day next week except Monday and Saturday, at 3½ and 7½ P. M. Preaching at Bethesda Chapel, 3d-av. and 35th st., at 3½ P. M., by Rev. E. K. FULLER, and at Bethany Mission, Broadway and 84th-st., by Rev. J. V. OSTERHOUT, at 3½ P. M.

FIFTH-AV. BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Preaching by Rev. A. B. EARLE, on SUNDAY, the 16th inst., at 10½, 2½ and 7½ o'clock. Baptism in the afternoon and evening before the services. Also, preaching every afternoon and evening during the week, excepting Saturday, at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCH AND MISSIONS.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 16th inst., corner Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, at 10½ A. M., and by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES at 7½ P. M.; at corner Dover and Water sts. at 3 P. M., and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M. Seats free.

"HEARKEN, O DAUGHTER AND CONSIDER."—Rev. Dr. DOWLING will preach a sermon to women from the above text, at the Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-st., on SUNDAY EVENING. In the forenoon Rev. Dr. BABCOCK will assist the Pastor in the services, and the annual collection will be taken for the Bible cause.

THE SECOND OF THE COURSE OF SERMONS to medical students will be preached in the Church of the Incarnation, on the corner of Madison-av. and 35th-st., by Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16. Medical students and physicians generally are invited to attend. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*, and at 7 o'clock P. M., subject—*Ministering Spirits.* The evening service followed by the select prayer meeting. Seats free. Strangers and others are invited.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Evangelist preaching by Rev. WM. H. CUTHBERT, B. A., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½, and at same time on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, on *The Closing Events of the Christian Dispensation.* Seats free. No collection.

THE SECOND PUBLIC MEETING OF the American Christian Commission, advertised in the religious papers for the 16th inst., is postponed to Feb. 23, at 7½ P. M., in Dr. Budington's church, corner Lafayette and Clinton avs. Speakers—Rev. GEORGE J. MINGINS, GEORGE H. STUART, Esq., of Philadelphia, and others.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held at this institution every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and singing by a choir of more than 200 children. Strangers are invited to attend.

S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

G. C. ESRAY WILL PREACH AS USUAL at St. John's M. E. Church, 53d-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway, on SUNDAY, Feb. 16 at 10½ and 7. Morning Subject—*The Two Proclamations.* Evening subject—*Fragments and Broken Lights.* Seats free. All welcome.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—THE Pastor, Rev. W. H. DE PUY, will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. C. H. APPLEGATE at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Strangers' Class at close of morning sermon. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited. Normal Class on Monday evening.

RATIONAL RELIGION.—REV. HENRY BLANCHARD will lecture on *Why I Am an Independent Universalist*—a discourse on the optimism of science—at Dodworth's Studio Building, No. 212 5th-av., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to attend.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av.—Mr. S. KRISTELLER, a converted Israelite, will be ordained to the Gospel Ministry in this church on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Messrs. BRIGHT, BACKUS, ANDERSON, HATT and KENDRICK will take part in the services.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—The Right Rev. Bishop BEDELL will preach in this church, on SUNDAY morning, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening there will be Divine service, and Sermon, at 7½ o'clock. The Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

ST. MATTHEW'S FREE CHURCH.—Services temporarily in Harvard Hall, 6th-av., corner of 42d-st. Morning prayer on SUNDAY at 9½; Litany and Holy Communion at 10½; Evening prayer at 7½. Rev. SYLVANUS REED and Rev. J. R. DAVENPORT, Associate Clergy.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 7th and 8th avs.—Services SUNDAY, (God willing,) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D., Pastor. Evening—The discourse to young people postponed from last Sunday Evening—*The Philosophy of Pleasure in Religion.*

THE THIRD SERVICE OF THE NEW Episcopal Church in Morrisania will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th inst. Sermon by Rev. HOBART WILLIAMS, of Rhode Island. Services every Sunday in the hall corner of 5th-st. and Washington-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.—REV. HERVEY D. GANSE delivers the second discourse under the Young Men's Christian Association of this City, in Rev. Dr. WESTON'S Church, Madison-av. and 31st-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Young men especially invited.

CHAPEL OF THE SHEPHERD'S FLOCK OF THE CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION—Rev. JOHN WM. TRIMBLE, Minister in charge. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., Rector of St. George's Church, will preach in this chapel SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock.

NOTICE.—EVERETT ROOMS, BROADWAY, corner of 34th-st.—Rev. R. C. SHIMEALL, minister. Services MORNING and EVENING. Subject for evening, (7½ o'clock,) *Restoration of the Theocracy of Israel, &c.* Families and others respectfully invited. Seats free.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE NEW-York City Sunday-school and Missionary Society of the M. E. Church is to be held in the Norfolk-st. Church, (near Grand,) next MONDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. DANIEL WISE, D. D., and Rev. C. H. PAYNE, of Brooklyn, E. D., will address the meeting.

DODWORTH HALL SPIRITUALIST SOCIETY.—Mrs. MAYNARD, addresses at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. Subjects: *The Dawn of Truth and Reconstruction.* Mrs. C. B. WILBOUR gives a Parlor Entertainment in aid of the Society, Feb. 19, at 8 P. M., at No. 151 East 51st-st.

THE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, lately in 21st-st., will meet for worship, please God, in Trenor's Rooms, Lyric Hall, in 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by the Minister, Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D.

"RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH," corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. This church will be opened for morning and evening services. The Pastor, Rev. NATHANIEL W. CONKLING, will preach on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, (Rutger's College, 5th-av., above 41st-st.)—On SUNDAY, the 16th inst., Rev. THOS. K. CONRAD will preach at 10½ A. M. and Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., at 7½ P. M. Anthem at the evening service "Lord of all power and might." Seats free.

AT THE NEW-ENGLAND CHURCH, (West 41st-st., near 6th-av.) Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT will resume on SABBATH EVENING the course of lectures on *The Life of Christ.* Morning service at 10½; evening at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, 7th-av., near 14th-st., on the 16th inst., preaching in the MORNING by the Rev. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D., and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. HARE, D. D.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach at 7½ and 10½ A. M., and 3 P. M.—the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. S. F. HOLMES at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEORGE W. WOODRUFF WILL preach at the Seventh-st. M. E. Church, near 3d-av., SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. A prayer-meeting will follow the evening sermon.

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF BISHOP WAINWRIGHT, West 11th-st., corner Waverley-place. Seats free. Rev. MORGAN DIX, S. T. D., will (D. V.) preach in this Church SUNDAY EVENING. Divine service will commence at 7½ o'clock.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING, third lecture by Rev. DAY K. LEE, on *Geology and the Bible.* Subject—*The Panorama of the Ages.* Galleries free.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH—PREACHING on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. STEPHEN MERRITT, Jr., D. D.; at 7 P. M. Rev. R. C. PUTNEY. Prayer meeting after preaching. Service in the evening. Public invited to attend.

REV. WM. B. SUTHERLAND WILL preach in the Presbyterian Church, corner Thompson and Houston sts., on SUNDAY, Feb. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ o'clock P. M. The public are invited.

CANAL-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, in Greene-st., near Canal.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. DAVID MITCHELL, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening: *The Pslamody.* All welcome.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—BISHOP SNOW, of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on the question—*What is God about to do with the World?* Seats free.

REV. DR. ANDERSON, LATE FOREIGN Secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, will lecture on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. ADAMS') on—*The Success of Missions.*

NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION OF Sabbath-School Teachers.—Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 7½ o'clock, in the New-England Congregational Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

REV. T. M. DAWSON, PASTOR OF THE Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner Broome and Ridge sts., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Rev. Dr. PRICE, Rector—will hold Divine service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., in the hall corner of Broadway and 28th-st. Sermon by the Rector. Seats free.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, OF Brooklyn, E. D., (Fulton Ferry and Greenpoint cars to Taylor-st.)—Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 52d-st. and 3d-av., Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor.—Preaching every LORD'S DAY, morning at 10½, and evening at 7½.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE UPPER CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, 34th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., south side, near 6th-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Service for children every Sunday afternoon at 3½.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Services, 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The Rector, Rev. T. A. JAGGAR, will preach a sermon to the young in the evening.

ZION EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 3d-av., near 37th-st.—Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M.

FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF ST. Saviour, Brevoort Hall, 54th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., by Rev. S. F. DUNHAM, morning and evening.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY SAVIOUR, East 25th-st., near Madison-av.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Rev. J. B. CAMPBELL will officiate.

SOUTHERN EVANGELIZATION.—A union meeting will be held by the friends of the American Tract Society, in the Fifth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 19th-st. (Rev. Dr. HALL'S,) SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. G. L. SHEARER, of Richmond, and Uncle JOHN VASSAR, Missionary Colporteur, will give details of the work among the destitute whites and freedmen of the South, and Drs. HALL and CROSBY will take part in the meeting.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS, West 48th-st., near 9th-av., there is a very deep religious interest. Preaching at 10½ A. M. on SABBATH, and 7½ each evening. Also meetings for inquiry and prayer each day at 3 P. M. Many heads of families are the subjects of grace. Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D.D., will give a free Lecture on FRIDAY EVENING next. Subject—*A Visit to Moscow.* Cordial invitation extended to all.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY INNOCENTS.—There will be a grand concert in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., SUNDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., for the benefit of the New Catholic Church, corner of Broadway and 37th-st. Some of the most talented artists of this City have tendered their services for the occasion. Chorus from the Berge Choral Union and Manahan's Band.

REV. HENRY D. NORTHROP WILL BE installed Pastor of the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 18, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. JAMES O. MURRAY, D. D., will preside; sermon by Rev. WILLIAM M. PAXTON, D. D.; charge to the Pastor by Rev. EDWARD W. HITCHCOCK; charge to the people by Rev. GEORGE D. ARCHIBALD, D. D.

NEW-YORK PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CITY MISSION SOCIETY.—Rev. GEORGE J. GEER, D. D., will preach in behalf of this Society, in Calvary Church, 4th-av., corner 21st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, Feb. 16, services commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M. A collection to be made for St. Barnabas Home.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, corner of Market and Henry sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. by the Pastor, Rev. JOHN LYLE. Subject—*Spiritual Growth*; and in the evening, at 7½ P. M., Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER will preach. Subject—*Him that Cometh to Me I will in no wise Cast out.* Seats free.

WESTMINSTER CHURCH, 22D-ST., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching in the above Church, SUNDAY, by the Pastor, Rev. G. D. ARCHIBALD, D. D., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for the evening—*A Working Christianity.*

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED. Evening subject—*Evil Habits.* Prayer-meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Principal Sunday-school at 1 o'clock P.M. Short addresses by visitors. Select pieces sung by the children.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—Rev. T.— will preach in National Hall, corner of 4th-av. and 129th-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON. Services commence at 3 o'clock. Sunday-school at 2 o'clock.

STANTON-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.—Rev. H. M. GALLAHER on *Ireland and the Irish*, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17. Tickets 50 cents. For sale at the door.

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR 17TH-ST. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer meeting at 3½ o'clock P. M.

TRINITY CHAPEL—WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR Broadway.—Choral service, with sermon, every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. At this service all the seats are free.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH.—B. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or as plain cook, or to do chamberwork and sewing, or would do general housework in a small private family; good City references. Call for two days at No. 1,414 Broadway, between 39th and 40th-sts., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as lady's maid and seamstress; can dress hair; has lived in first-class families, or as nurse and sewing; understands the care of children thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 20th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlish girl of good moral character, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or to do general housework; has good reference. Call at No. 5 Hester-st., first floor, back rooms.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as ladies' maid; can do plain sewing, and has no objection to minding a child; the best of references given. Call for two days at No. 263 West 32d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., top floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF THE highest respectability, to obtain a situation as daily governess to young children in a private family; the best of references will be furnished and moderate terms accepted. Address GOVERNESS, Box 101 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation; would take the place of chambermaid and waitress or houseworker; would go into the country. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MEAT AND pastry cook a situation in City or country; understands fish, game, &c., &c., and desserts of all kinds. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE PROtestant Welsh girls, situations—one as cook or laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; good City reference. Apply at No. 429 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman a situation as first-class cook; 11 years City reference; in a first-class family in the City; will go to the country. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble laundress; no objection to assist with chamberwork or sewing. Good City reference. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th aves., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as cook, washer and ironer: good baker; understands her business; good City reference. No. 382 3d-av., corner of 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework for a small private family; good City references given. Call at No. 111 Henry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., basement.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant married man as janitor of buildings, or porter; has been in the same this last five years; first-class City reference given. Can be seen till suited at No. 255 West 35th-st., rear building, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as groom and coachman, by one who is willing and obliging in every respect; City or country; the best of reference given. Address J. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A single man; understands greenhouse flowers, fruits and vegetables; has good City references. Address H., Box No. 200 *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man as a first-class servant; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 504 6th-av., top floor.

$100.—I WILL GIVE TO ANY PARTY who can get me on the Metropolitan Police; I am a smart, active man; or will give $50 to any person who can procure a porter's, messenger's or watchman's situation. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, for three days.

HELP WANTED.

GARDENER WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN, whose country-seat is within 45 minutes' ride of the City, is desirous of obtaining the permanent services of a young, unmarried Protestant, possessed of an intimate knowledge of the cultivation of flowers, fruits and vegetables; a willing worker, anxious to devote his time and attention, early and late, to the general interests and duties of the place, containing about 16 acres. Address, with references and full particulars as to qualifications, COUNTRY-SEAT, Box No. 2,805 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LIFE INSURance Company in this City, energetic agents to canvass this district and vicinity; also, traveling, State and local agents throughout the United States; the most liberal compensation allowed, and unusual advantages offered.

Address Box No. 1,519, P. O., New-York.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE YOUNG MAN (single) as gardener and coachman; must understand vegetables, fruits, flowers and greenhouse, care of horse, &c.; must be temperate and faithful. Apply immediately at Merchants' Insurance Company, No. 149 Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, GERMAN OR Protestant, North of Ireland, to cook, wash and iron for a small family; City reference required. Apply from 9 till 12 A. M., at No. 3 East 35th-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BOOK-KEEPer, familiar with the dry-goods trade. Address W., Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with reference.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT ALL POWERS of attorney alleged to have been made by me in favor of any person except RAFAEL RAFAEL have been revoked, and that no person is authorized to use my signature for any purpose except the said Rafael Rafael.

ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA.
By RAFAEL RAFAEL, Attorney.

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EUROPE.....LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 21
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PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160 or $140; second cabin, $85.
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AUSTRALASIAN leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
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ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Mar. 7.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 21.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, April 4.

The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
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CITY OF BOSTON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
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Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
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From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
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Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
HELVETIA, CUTTING.....SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL.....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
FRANCE, GRACE.....SATURDAY, Mar. 14
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4, North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau, Feb. 27.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, March 5.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.—The well-known fast-sailing side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander, will sail for the above port from Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
Freight on measurement goods, 30 cents per foot.
Freight on weight goods, ¾ cent per pound.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
No freight for Havana received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO MEXICO.
FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
The sidewheel steamship ALABAMA will sail for above ports from Pier No. 2 East River, on SATURDAY, Feb. 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 21.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, March 6.
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.—Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's new and first-class light-draft side-wheel steamship BIENVILLE, Capt. BAKER, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
FEB. 21—RISING STAR, Capt. CONNER, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. FARNSWORTH.
Steamer March 21, 1868, connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco, April 14, for Japan and China.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.
REDUCED RATES OF FREIGHT.
The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR will sail on FRIDAY, Feb. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received until Thursday, at 3 P. M.
For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.
To insure shipment, freight must be sent down early.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $364 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
Arrangements are now completed for issuing through bills of lading. Freight payable here.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
MERCHANTS' STEAMSHIP LINE.
Comprising the first-class steamships
GEN. GRANT.....Capt. J. B. HILDRETH
CRESCENT CITY.....Capt. E. W. HOLMES
SHERMAN.....Capt. W. A. PENDLETON
GEN. MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
The steamship
GENERAL MEADE,
Capt. A. W. SAMPSON,
Will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
at 3 o'clock P. M.,
from Pier No. 12 North River.
Freight received at through rates for Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations,
Apply to the agent,
SAMUEL STEVENS,
No. 40 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.
EMPIRE LINE.
EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 P. M.
The favorite side-wheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
For freight or passage apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 15
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves SATURDAY, Feb. 22
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE. Every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st. The favorite steamships
LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Feb. 18.
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Feb. 25.
For freight or passage apply to
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburg and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast A 1 steamship MATANZAS, J. RYDER, Commander, will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission.
SARAGOSSA will sail on the following SATURDAY.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

MOBILE, GALVESTON, LAVACCA AND BRAZOS SANTIAGO.—The steamship BIENVILLE, leaving Pier No. 36 North River on SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 P. M., will receive freight for the above ports, to be reshipped at New-Orleans per Morgan's line of steamers without expense at New-Orleans.
For rates of freight apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—$1,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BOND, NO. 156 of the Great Western Railway Company of Illinois, in the name of J. S. Rogers. Transfer has been stopped and the finder will please return to FANSHAWE & MILLIKEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A COMPETENT PERSON TO TAKE charge of a well-established newspaper and job printing office, who has capital sufficient to take an interest in the business. Apply to S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., Advertising Agents, No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FOR SALE—ON STUYVESANT SQUARE, A handsome residence, Nova Scotia stone front, 51x115; a new building with modern improvements, capable of large additions, suitable for hotel or boarding purposes. For particulars address a line to E., at this office, Box No. 184.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY ON THE SOUTHEAST corner of 9th-av. and West 19th-st.; it is now, and has been, occupied for the last twelve years as a meat and provision establishment. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 365 West 19th-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST BROWN-STONE houses on West 34th-st., near 7th-av.; price $39,000. Also many others in various locations, from $7,500 to $80,000. Printed list on application.
ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, the new three-story brown-stone house, northeast corner of 49th-st. and 7th-av.; parlor story and stairs all black walnut; 21x32; very superior. Inquire of the owner, JOHN O. SARES, No. 118 West 49th-st.

$9,150, $3,650, CASH, IF TITLE IS passed before March 1, for three-story, high stoop, brick 20-feet house, No. 263 16th-st., and next 8th-av. See house, and apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 11 and from 4 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, No. 27 West 16th-st.; 25 feet wide; possession May 1; price $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

$16,500.—A GOOD FOUR-STORY brown-stone house house in a first-rate locality at $16,500; also others at fair prices.
CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, No. 12 East 37th-st. For permits to see the house apply to GEO. C. ANTHON, No. 212 5th-av.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

D. & M. CHAUNCEY, 155 MONTAGUE-ST.
NEAR CITY HALL, BROOKLYN,
BROKERS IN REAL ESTATE AND LOANS,
Have for sale and to rent furnished and unfurnished dwellings in all sections of Brooklyn; also property suitable for manufacturing purposes, and valuable water fronts.
Desirable building sites in vicinity of Prospect Park, on the Heights and throughout the city.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE—FOR SALE in the 9th Ward—4 lots on Patchen-ave., 25 by 100; 14 lots on Hancock-st., 25 by 100; in a rapidly improving neighborhood; suitable for first-class residences; on high ground, on the grade. Apply to DRAKE & CO., No. 9 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, FIRST-CLASS brown-stone house, well located; 20 minutes from ferry; price $12,500. Also, several frame houses, $2,000 to $4,600; terms easy. Apply, forenoons, to E. H. BABCOCK, corner Court and Montague sts.

A TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND BASEMENT, ten-room, brick-front house, brick stable and two lots, No. 151 South 3d-st., Williamsburg; price $6,000.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 171 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—THREE-STORY BRICK house, all modern improvements, pleasantly situated, No. 347 Gold-st., near Fulton-av. Apply at the house.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WHITESTONE—TWO COUNTRY RESIDENCES; one villa plot with unfinished building, and over twenty-two acres of choice land for sale, in one parcel or separately.
Apply only to
ROBERT A. HAGGERTY & CO.,
No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE,
ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES IN THE VILLAGE OF GENEVA, N. Y.

A house and nine acres of land, beautifully situated on the west bank of Seneca Lake, commanding a view of the lake for 20 miles. The house is a well arranged two-story double house, in good repair, filled in with brick, 50 feet front, with wing 25 feet front, depth 40 feet; with gas fixtures, marble mantels in parlors. Gas supplied from the village. The four acres of grounds surrounding the house are tastefully laid out, and are covered with a profusion of ornamental trees and adorned with shrubs, evergreen and hawthorn hedges. They contain a well-stocked orchard, productive kitchen garden, supplied with currant, raspberry and gooseberry bushes. Gravel beach, with fine facilities for bathing, boating and fishing. Commodious stables, carriage-house, cow-house and other outbuildings. There are five churches within a mile of it, Hobart College and good private and public schools. Society unsurpassed anywhere. Central Railroad runs through the village. Steamboats by the lake connect with Erie Railroad.
For further particulars apply to WM. N. CLARK, No. 170 William-st., or on the premises.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT on the Sound, three-fourths of a mile from the depot at New-Rochelle; there are about 25 acres of land in fine condition, a good Gothic house, with furnaces and ranges, conservatory, two small cottages, icehouse, good stone dock and boat-house, barn, stable, carriage and poultry houses, first-class vegetable garden, and a large number of fruit and shade trees, and small fruits of the best description; being within an hour's ride of the City by railroad, it is desirable for a Summer or Winter's residence. Address Box No. 1,245 Post-office.

TO CAPITALISTS, BUILDERS, MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS.—For sale at a bargain, 250 acres of land in Western Massachusetts, containing three producing marble quarries, thoroughly opened, together with an office, a mill for sawing marble, dwelling-houses, barns and other outhouses, derricks, tools, horses, cattle, wagons, &c., &c., making it in complete running order and capable of paying from 25 to 75 per cent. on price. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Samples of the marble may be seen and particulars obtained at Room No. 2, No. 8 Pine-st. A. G. MYERS.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT SUBURBAN residence of Philip Dater, Esq., consisting of 29 acres of land, with stone mansion-house and all necessary outbuildings, situate in Westchester County, about 1¾ miles from Harlem Bridge and 3 miles from Central Park. The house is 50 feet square, has modern improvements and is in good order. The place is accessible at all hours of the day by steamboat, railroad and horse cars. Apply to PHILIP DATER & CO., No. 161 Front-st., or to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND FINISHED place at Newburg, on the Hudson, containing 8 acres; fine view of the river; great abundance of all kinds of choice fruit and flowers; three-quarter of a mile from depots; the house is for Winter or Summer; buildings very fine; furniture, horses, carriages, sold if wanted. Anyone wanting a desirable residence, it will pay to look at this. Address Box No. 579 Newburg Post-office, or apply to HOMER MORGAN.

SING SING—FOR SALE ON CROTON-AV., three-quarters of a mile from steamboat landing and railroad station, a handsome two-story and attic frame house (filled in,) with conservatory, bath-room, water-closets, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, with three acres of ground laid out in lawn and garden, large and commodious stable, carriage-house and barn, and a large number of shade and fruit trees. For price, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEW-ROCHELLE FOR SALE—On Centre-av., half mile south of depot, large house, wide hall, piazzas front and rear, large carriage-house, lawn eight acres, forest, fruit and evergreen trees of large size. Will be sold entire, or the house with about two acres separate. Apply to E. L. TREDWELL, No. 183 Water-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock daily.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished, in a desirable location, five minutes from depot, house containing 11 rooms: has gas, hot air furnace, hot and cold baths, with a commodious carriage-house; lot 200 by 800 feet. Apply at No. 33 Spruce-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—IN NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY—A pleasant, modern built frame dwelling, containing 11 rooms, with dining-room and kitchen in rear; lot 31x115 feet; plenty of fruit; house in perfect order; three minutes from depots; possession immediately; price, $7,000. Inquire of KING & BOND, No. 296 Broad-st., Newark.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

RIVERDALE.—FOR SALE, 24 ACRES OF choice land belonging to the estate of the late J. Bettner, will be divided in lots; on this land are some very beautiful building sites. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IN THE VILLAGE OF West Farms a beautiful cottage, with eight rooms, fronting the river; lot 50x150 ft., with abundance of fruit and shade. Apply to F. R. HITCHCOCK, on the premises.

A COTTAGE HOUSE—EIGHT ROOMS, COMPLETELY furnished, barn, horse, carriage, and one acre of ground, one hour from New-York, for sale cheap. Address Box No. 2,787 New-York Post-office.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—A CHARMING VILLA, with 96 acres of land, will either be sold very cheap for cash, or exchange for New-York City property.
CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—A GOOD DWELLING, partly furnished, near depot, to rent; thirteen rooms; $1,000 per year. W. C. BUTLER, No. 50 Dey-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st. preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—A MODERN HOUSE WITH LAND, within 1¼ hours of the City, on the Northern New-Jersey or Morris and Essex Railroad, near depot. Address, S. B. T., Box No. 180 New-York Times office.

TENEMENT PROPERTY WANTED to buy or lease.—The highest price and best security given. Address R. H. GIBBONS & CO., No. 446 Broome-st., three doors west of Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSE TO RENT, BETWEEN 8th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; rent between $1,000 and $1,200. Address RENT, Box No. 147 Times Office.

STORE WANTED—BETWEEN THE boundaries of Maiden-lane, Spruce, Nassau and William sts., or part of a good store would do. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,838 Post-office, New-York.

PERSONAL.

SAMUEL W. FRANKLIN, 17 YEARS old, 5 feet 7 inches high, light complexion. Any information sent to his mother, No. 61 Walnut-st., Chelsea, Mass., will be thankfully received.

WILL THE WRITER OF "A POST-OFFICE Grievance," in the TIMES of Sunday last, favor WM. E. MACDONOUGH, Superintendent of Station G, Post-office, with his address?

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES! GREAT BARGAINS.—Now on hand several new carriages on consignment, that will be offered at great bargains; also several second-hand carriages, 1,000 sets harness. CALVIN WITTY, Carriage Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, Times Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT DARIEN, near Stamford, the residence of R. A. Weed, Esq.; good house and carriage-house, with more or less ground; great variety of fruit; will be leased to a good tenant for three years. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FIFTH-AV. PROPERTY TO LEASE for first-class business.—The two basement houses and lots on the corner of 22d-st., 48 by 100 feet; being at the junction of the two great avenues of the City, the position is regarded as unsurpassed.
JOHN MUDIE, No. 696 Broadway, over drug-store.

TO LET—THE COUNTRY SEAT (FURNISHED) "Cragdon," at East Chester, with fine view, carriage-house, garden, &c., near depot; about 45 minutes from New-York. Also a cottage with garden, stable, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY dwelling-house, No. 125 Bleecker-st., near Wooster, 25x100; has large parlors; well adapted for any business purpose, or could be easily altered into a first-class store. Apply to A. M. DAVIDSON, 38 University-place.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to let at Orange, South Orange, Madison, Morristown, Tenafly, and elsewhere. Those who have houses to rent or for sale are requested to give us particulars of the same.
S. HASTINGS GRANT, No. 70 Broadway.

TROGGS NECK, WESTCHESTER, 11 MILES FROM CITY HALL—To let, furnished, for the season, a stone mansion, with all necessary outbuildings, about 15 acres of land, abundance of fruit, garden, private dock. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—TO LET, the entire second floor of building No. 14 Broad-st., directly over the office of the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company. Apply to BABCOCK BROS. & CO., No. 14 Broad-st.

LOFTS TO LEASE IN NO. 34 BARCLAY-ST., at a moderate price. The building is a superior one and the lofts are unsurpassed, both in light and convenience, by any in this City. Possession immediately. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET—WELL LIGHTED AND ventilated, suitable for lawyers, brokers and railway companies, at No. 72 Broadway and No. 11 New-st., opposite the Gold Room. Apply to
VAN RENSSELER & CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 STATE-ST., NEAR COURT, Brooklyn, four full-sized rooms, kitchen attached, range; stairs and hall and two rooms carpeted; hot and cold water, bath and closets; gas included; rent $46 per month; no moving in May.

TO LET—PREMISES NOS. 63 AND 65 WEST 12th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of two small dwellings and one large building, suitable for a light manufacturing or other business purposes. Inquire of D. W. FENTON, No. 23 William-st., Room No. 12.

TO LET — BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, BETWEEN Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, five minutes' walk from either, a furnished house, with immediate possession; terms, $200 per month. Apply at No. 152 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORES NOS. 100 and 102 Murray-st., between West and Washington sts. These stores will be put in thorough repair for good tenants, and may be leased together or separately. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—A three-story brown-stone, near the 6th-av. car depot. Party going to leave New-York; will sell at a great sacrifice for cash. Address MORTIMER, *Herald* Office.

BROADWAY STORE AND CHOICE show rooms to let; store No. 817; 125 feet deep; corner rooms on second and third floors, No. 819.
JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, THE National Hotel, Nos. 5 and 7 Cortlandt-st., through to Liberty-st. Apply to
URIAH J. SMITH, No. 23 Liberty-st.

TO LET—A BROWN-STONE HOUSE ON 19TH-ST., near Irving-place, in excellent order; possession immediately; furnished or unfurnished; rent moderate. VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—NO. 207 STATE-ST., NEAR COURT, Brooklyn, a handsome furnished front parlor for one or two persons, with gas, $20 per month; with privilege of cooking, fuel supplied, at $25; no moving in May.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LEASE—THE WHOLE UPPER PART OF building No. 22 Spruce-st., consisting of four well-lighted lofts. Apply to WELLER & MILLER, No. 22 Spruce-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A THREE-STORY and basement neatly furnished house to rent on Clinton-st., Brooklyn, to a small family without children; all improvements. Apply at 191 Clinton-st.

TO LEASE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER OF 5th-av. and 25th-st., running through to Broadway and opposite the Worth Monument. Apply to W. W. STEPHENSON, No. 1 Park-place, Room No 19.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE STORE NO. 106 Murray-st., between West and Washington sts.; the store will be put in thorough repair for a good tenant. Apply at the office No. 246 Greenwich-st., up-stairs.

LOFTS TO LET—THE SPACIOUS LOFTS, 30 feet in width and 200 feet in depth, in the building No. 591 Broadway. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 111 East 60th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs. For permit apply to ZOPHAR MILLS, No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY brick store No. 433 Broome-st., second door east of Broadway, 26x102 feet. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE on Todt Hill, Staten Island; also, one at Inwood, on the Hudson, both elegantly furnished.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND SPACIOUS STORE corner Front and Fletcher-sts., 35 feet on Front-st., lately occupied by Messrs. Dater & Co. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED house on 11th-st., near 5th-av., to a small, private family only. Inquire at No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses to rent. For lists and particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE, ON 5TH-AV., only to a private family. Inquire of G. R. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 54 Wall-st.

A STORE, HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET—No. 165 Hudson-st., corner of Laight. Apply to Dr. GREEN, No. 42 Clinton-place.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, ROOM 35 BY 100 feet, well lighted. Apply to BURR & CO., No. 222 Front-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

REDUCED BOARD—NO. 183 WEST 14TH-ST.—Family private; to gentlemen $7 to $8. Also, a front parlor and alcove room, furnished or unfurnished, to man and wife for $20.

NO. 163 EAST 17TH-ST.—CORNER OF Stuyvesant Park, an elegant house; a few desirable rooms, first-class board and moderate prices. References required.

NO. 313 WEST 22D-ST.—A HANDSOME suite of large rooms on second floor to let, separately or together, with board. Also rooms for single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a furnished room on first or second floor; the house is first-class in every particular; the best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, in suites or single; all modern improvements. Apply at No. 117 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., near Broadway.

NO. 385 FIFTH-AV.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY furnished rooms, with board, on second floor, front.

NO. 100 4TH-ST., WASHINGTON-SQUARE—Rooms with or without board for couples or single gents; references.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH BOARD; ONE SMALL and one large; bath, gas and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN, to let at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.
REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

BRICK, BRICK, BRICK.—THE EMPIRE STATE BRICK MACHINE, the best in the world; can be seen in working order at No. 2 Rector-st. Machine State and County Rights for sale.
J. W. GREGORY, Agent.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—MATINEE AT 1 P. M.
LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND GALA OPERA MATINEE.
THIS (Saturday) Feb. 15, at 1 P. M.,
LA TRAVIATA.
with Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Signors BRIGNOLI, ORLANDINI, COLETTI, &c., &c.
Musical Director and Conductor.....Sig. NICOLAO
Admission to all parts of the house (no reserved seats) $1.
In order to avoid the rush at the doors, tickets can now be purchased at the box-office of the Academy, Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8 P. M., only night this season of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
Mme. DE LA GRANGE.....LUCIA
Sig. BRIGNOLI.....EDGARDO
Sig. ORLANDINI.....ASHTON
Seats for Monday—LUCIA—can now be purchased at the box-office of the Academy, Schirmer's, No. 701, and Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway.
On THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 20—Brooklyn.
LA TRAVIATA.

FRENCH THEATRE.
H. L. BATEMAN.....Lessee and Director
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15,
will be presented for the second time,
LES BEAUX MESSIEURS DE BOIS-DORE,
and
LES CHANSONS POPULAIRES DE LA FRANCE,
both of which were received on Tuesday evening with the warmest demonstrations of approbation.
TUESDAY EVENING NEXT—M. ROUSSEAU'S BENEFIT.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other nights. Apply at the box office.
Seats secured at the Theatre and No. 701 Broadway.

STEINWAY HALL—TO-NIGHT.
THEODORE THOMAS'
FOURTH SYMPHONY SOIREE,
THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, Feb. 15, at 8.
Soloist.....Mr. Carl Rosa
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF EIGHTY.
PROGRAMME:
Overture—Coriolanus.....Beethoven
Concerto, G major, No. 11.....Spohr
Ballade—The Minstrel's Curse.....Bulow
Symphony No. 2, in C.....Schumann
Tickets, $1 50 each; Reserved Seats, extra, 50 cents.
Can now be had at the Hall and Music Stores.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWENTIETH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
SUNDAY EVENING, FEB. 16, 1868.
L. F. HARRISON, Director.
The following artists will appear:
Mme. ANGIOLINA GHIONI, Prima Donna.
Mr. LEOPOLD DE MEYER, the great Pianist.
Mr. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, the celebrated English Tenor.
Mr. CARL ROSA, the eminent Violinist.
Mr. G. W. COLBY, Accompanist.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, and his full orchestra, who will perform for the second time,
HAYDN'S SYMPHONY DEPARTURE.

"STAGE-STRUCK."—RESERVED SEATS for OLIVE LOGAN'S first and ONLY appearance are now for sale at Schirmer's, No. 701, Chickering's, No. 652, and Macoy's, No. 112 Broadway.

GRAND FANCY DRESS BALL
OF THE LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.
Tickets, admitting one gentleman and two ladies, at $15, and extra ladies' tickets at $5, to be had of the following members:
Carl Amann, No. 89 Wall-st.; L. E. Amsinck, No. 148 Pearl-st.; L. Burger, No. 56 Bowery; L. Gerner, No. 38 Broad-st.; L. A. Grass, No. 320 Greenwich-st.; Wm. H. Gunther, No. 502 Broadway; Chas. Hauselt, No. 39 Spruce-st.; C. Hensel, No. 20 Exchange-place; G. Heye, No. 39 Broad-st.; John Heyne, No. 13 William-st.; L. Kammerer, No. 36 Walker-st.; Sigmd. Kaufman, No. 39 Nassau-st.; H. C. F. Koch, No. 15 Carmine-st.; F. Kuhne, No. 54 Broad-st.; Dr. Lellman, No. 81 East 4th-st.; Geo. Nembach, No. 141 8th-st.; Philip Rern, Fifth-av. Hotel; John Schepeler, No. 52 Exchange-place; C. Schipper, No. 44 Exchange-place; F. S. Stallknecht, No. 37 Nassau-st.; E. Steiger, No. 17 North William-st.; F. Steins, No. 46 Cedar-st.; W. Steinway, Steinway Hall; Hermann Sturn, No. 92 William-st.; Hermann Uhl, *Staats Zeitung*; Jacob Windmuller, German Savings Bank, and at Liederkranz Hall, No. 31 East 4th-st., every evening after 8 o'clock.
Tickets not transferable. E. STEIGER, Secretary.

GRAND BAL MASQUE
OF THE
"ARION,"
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 5,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets, $10.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

Public notice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors, for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1. For laying crosswalk across West-street, at the north side of West Tenth-street.
2. For laying crosswalk across West-street, from the north side of Christopher-street to Pier No. 51.
3. For laying crosswalk across West-street, to Pier No. 44.
4. For building sewers in Fifty-first-street, between Seventh and Ninth avenues, with branch in Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.
5. For regulating and grading Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues.
6. For building sewers in Willet-street, between Grand and Houston streets, and in Division-street, between Essex and Jefferson streets.
7. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in Seventieth-street, between Tenth-avenue and Hudson River.
8. For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1. The east side of West-street and the north side of West Tenth-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West-street and West Tenth-street.
2. The east side of West-street, to the extent of half the block from the northeast corner of West and Christopher streets, and the north side of Christopher, from said corner to a point half way between Weehawken and Washington streets; also both sides of Weehawken-street, from Christopher to a point half way to West Tenth-street.
3. The east side of West-street, from Spring to Charlton.
4. Both sides of Fifty-first-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenues; also both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-first to Fifty-second streets.
5. Both sides of Seventy-seventh-street, from First to Second avenues, to the extent of half the block either way on said avenues.
6. Both sides of Willett-street, from Grand to Houston; also both sides of Division-street, from Essex to Jefferson street, and both sides of Norfolk-street, to the extent of one hundred and five feet from Division-street.
7. Both sides of Seventieth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River.
8. Both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to Jacob F. Oakley, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board
JOHN D. OTTIWELL, } of
ISAAC O. HUNT, } Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 15, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against CATHARINE COLYER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator of the said deceased, at the office of A. de Groot, at Port Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on or before the 19th day of May next.—Dated this 19th day of October A. D. 1867. PETER COLYER,
o19-law6mSa* Administrator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT an application will be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, at its present session, for an act to incorporate "The Presbyterian Hospital in the City of New-York."
Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868. feb1-law6wS*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.—SARAH H. IVES, plaintiff, against CHARLES C. LEARY, personally and as administrator of the goods, chattels and credits which were of James Leary, deceased, Nicholas Peters, Warren Fisher, Jr., David Hall, August Zitzmann, John Schenadeke and The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, at No. 80 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, at the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, the 31st day of January, 1868.
GEO. H. GRANNISS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
f8-law6wSa*

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,
or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—A LARGE STOCK ON hand all ready for setting up in buildings, which must be sold in the next thirty days, at any price, on account of rebuilding. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF INTELLIGENCE and refinement is impelled by circumstances to this unusual mode to obtain a wife; age about 42, income moderate; character and morals unimpeachable; a lady about 25 and of some means preferred. As this advertisement is bona-fide and sincere, every facility will be accorded for strict investigation. Address SEYMOUR, Post-office, New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
MONDAY, Feb. 10, and every afternoon and evening during the week, a new three-act dramatic story by Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

BANVARD'S—BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
BENEFIT OF
CHARLES WARWICK AND JOHN MATHEWS.
THE LADY OF LYONS.
Claude Melnotte.....G. C. Boniface
Grand Cavatina.....Mlle. Anna Waddell
Grand Pas Seul.....Leonora Creed
To conclude with ROBERT EMMET.
Matinee at 2 o'clock. THE HIDDEN HAND.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT.....Director.
MATINEES AT 2½
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON!
Reentree of the Great Russian Athlete
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
PFAU! PFAU! PFAU! PFAU!
who will appear in his
THRILLING AND WONDERFUL FEATS
UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE.
THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
IN HER GREAT SENSATION ACT!
A GALAXY OF STARS.
EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,
IN NOVEL AND VARIED PERFORMANCES.

THE PILGRIM.
LAST WEEK.
This Grand Exhibition will probably close next SATURDAY NIGHT.
Open every P. M., at 2 and 8 o'clock. This beautiful Hall to rent. Bunyan Hall, Union-square.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

S. P. AVERY'S ART GALLERY
Open daily from 9 A. M. until dark; Monday evenings from 7 until 10 P. M. No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.

EXHIBITION OF PAGE'S GREAT HISTORICAL Painting of ADMIRAL FARRAGUT ENTERING MOBILE BAY, opens daily at Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st.

LECTURES.

FAMILY INHERITANCE AND THE PERSONAL INDICATIONS OF LONGEVITY.
A LECTURE on this subject will be given by
T. S. LAMBERT, M. D.,
AT STEINWAY HALL,
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 18, at 8 O'CLOCK.

This is another lecture (not a repetition,) on the same subject as that delivered on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst., in the large hall at Cooper Institute.

It is given in compliance with a general request for a further elaboration of the subject, and the lecturer will enter much more fully into the interesting discussion of details, than was possible in the previous discourse.

Am I, are those to whom I am most intimately related, probably long or short lived? Are there reliable indications of the fact? To enable each person to answer these interesting questions for himself is the object of the lecture.

TICKETS 50 CENTS. To be had at all the principal music and book stores.
The distinguished organist, GEORGE W. MORGAN, will perform selections on the Organ.

STEINWAY HALL.
DU CHAILLU'S LECTURES.
MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 17.
First Lecture of the season. "The Gorilla and its Habits, the Gibbon, Ourang-Outang, Chimpanzee, and their Affinity to Man." The lecture will be profusely illustrated by diagrams. Tickets of admission $1; can be obtained at all the principal book and music stores, and at the ticket-office of the hall. Doors open at 7; lecture commences precisely at 8 o'clock.

COOPER UNION,
FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
The third and last lecture of the course on the Fine Arts will be delivered by Col. JAMES FAIRMAN this SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, in the large hall of the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' FIRST PREMIUM PIANOS, with iron frame, overstrung bass and Agraffe bridge; Melodeons, Parlor, Church and Cabinet Organs; the best manufactured, warranted for six years; 100 Pianos, Melodeons and Organs of six first-class makers, at low prices for cash, or one-fifth cash and the balance in monthly installments; for rent, and rent money applied if purchased. Second-hand instruments at great bargains. Illustrated catalogues mailed for three cents. Warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.
HORACE WATERS & CO.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., Warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, sixty styles, also the METROPOLITAN ORGANS, offer the largest assortment of instruments of this class in the country. Prices $75 or less, to $2,500 each. Organs to rent.

PIANOS AND ORGANS, PIANOS AND ORGANS.—We will sell 100 pianos and organs very low for cash; or will take $25 to $100 down, balance monthly, without interest; pianos and organs to let. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 593 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF NEW AND second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

19 SECOND-HAND PIANOS OF VARIOUS makers for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway.
Pianos to rent.

DANCING.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th st.
NEW CLASSES NOW FORMING.
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TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868,
TWO PERFORMANCES,
AFTERNOON AT 1—EVENING AT 7¾,
when will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
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SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 15,
will be presented the romantic drama of
PAULINE,
with new scenery, costumes, complete appointments, novel effects, and the following capital distribution:
Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. C. H. ROCKWELL, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. MILTON, Mr. W. H. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mr. E. CASHIN, Mr. B. DURAND, Miss ROSE EYTINGE, Miss KATE RANOE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, Miss MARY BARRETT, Miss CARMAN.
MONDAY, Feb. 17—PAULINE.
TUESDAY, Feb. 18—"OURS."
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19—PAULINE.
THURSDAY, Feb. 20—PAULINE.
Doors open at 7½; Performance commences at 8.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—TO-DAY.
THIS AFTERNOON AT 1½. TO-NIGHT AT 8.
MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL
in her charming personation of "Little Barefoot."
Mr. J. W. COLLIER.....as.....WILLIAM
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX.....as.....JEMMY

MATINEE AT	LITTLE BAREFOOT.	TO-NIGHT
1½ THIS	LITTLE BAREFOOT.	AT 8.
AFTERNOON.	LITTLE BAREFOOT.	TO-NIGHT.

ONLY "BAREFOOT" MATINEE TO-DAY.
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SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

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TWO PERFORMANCES—MATINEE and EVENING.
LOTTA'S LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
LAST LITTLE NELL MATINEE.

MATINEE at 1½.	EVENING at 7¾.
LOTTA	LOTTA.
AND LAST	LITTLE NELL
LITTLE NELL	FOR THE
MATINEE.	LAST TIME.

NEXT WEEK—LOTTA'S FAREWELL WEEK,
and entire change of performance.

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Bollas and Sam Cole.	DARK.	Great Araba.

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FEB. 16, 1868.
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Signor Severini, Mr. William Dressler,
Wenzel Kopta, Mr. A. Desbecker,
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LANGENBACH'S QUARTETTE CLUB,
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Admission $1. Tickets to be had at all the principal music and book stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
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NOT BY EYTINGE,
NOT BY MURDOCH,
NOT BY VANDENHOFF,
NOT BY DICKENS,
NOT BY KEMBLE,
NOT BY SHAKESPEARE,
BUT BY JOHN T. DOYLE,
Assisted vocally by Mr. ARTHUR MATTHISON, and pianofortically by Mr. FRANK GILDER.
THE SHAMROCK;
OR, CHIPS FROM THE "BLARNEY STONE,"
AT IRVING HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 15, 1868.
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Will give his
SECOND READING,
SATURDAY, Feb. 22,
AT STEINWAY HALL.
SHAKESPEARE, DICKENS,
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The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
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COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

COPARTNERSHIP.—MR. JAMES L. KEMP, for many years connected with our establishment, became a partner in the business on the 1st day of January, 1868, under the firm of Hall, Sabagh & Co.
HALL & SABAGH,
Organ builders, Nos. 3 and 5 Bedford-st., N. Y.

MR. ISAAC ISELIN, BROTHER OF our Mr. ADRIAN ISELIN, is this day admitted a member of our firm. A. ISELIN & CO.
New-York, Feb. 15, 1868.

THE TRIAL OF MR. TYNG.

Third Day—Testimony of Rev. O. H. Tiffany, Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Rev. Mr. Newton, Rev. Drs. Canfield, Dyer, Tyng and Others.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the trial of Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., on a charge of an infraction of church discipline, was resumed before the Court of Presbyters in the Chapel of St. Peter's Church, Twentieth-street. By judicious restraint on the part of the doorkeeper, aided by a policeman, the room was not permitted to be so crowded as on the preceding days of the investigation. Many ladies were present, as these very properly had precedence in admission. Rev. Dr. TYNG, the father of the defendant, was present from the opening of the proceedings. After prayers were read by the Chairman of the Court, the proceedings of the day began with further evidence for the defence.

TESTIMONY OF THE PASTOR OF ST. JAMES' CHURCH, NEW-BRUNSWICK.

Rev. Otis Henry Tiffany was first called by counsel for the defendant, and testified as follows: I am a resident of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, and pastor of St. James' Methodist Episcopal Church; at the request of the authorities of the church I supplied the pulpit during the entire month of July by invitation; the title to the property of St. James' Church is not vested in the Conference, as required by the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church, but is vested in a board of trustees, two of the members of the Board of Trustees being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, two of them not members of any church, and the fifth, the President of the Board, being a parishioner of the church of which Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., is rector, [sensation;] he resides in New-York during the Winter and in New-Brunswick during the Summer months.

Q.—Were you present at St. James' Church on the Sunday when Rev. Mr. Tyng officiated there? A.—I was at the hour for morning service.

Q.—At whose invitation or request did he occupy the church on that day? A.—At the request of personal friends, members of his parish, (addressing the Court;) it will be understood that there was then no pastor or proper person in charge of the church; no invitation was extended by the authorities of the church.

Q.—Were those persons, mentioned as friends of his, parishioners of Mr. Tyng's in New-York? [Objected to by Mr. Nash, unless the gentleman knew of his personal knowledge.] A.—They told me that they were parishioners of Mr. Tyng's; that is as near as I can come to it; [laughter;] some of them were temporary residents of New-Brunswick, others only casual visitors; I was introduced to some dozen or fifteen persons, gentlemen and ladies, by Mr. Tyng personally after the service.

Q.—Were those persons attendants at St. James' Church on other occasions? A.—Some of them attend regularly while in New-Brunswick; others of them I have not seen to know them except on that occasion.

[At this point the pressure of ladies outside was so great that counsel on both sides made an appeal to the Court for their admission, which was courteously conceded.]

Q.—On the Sunday when Mr. Tyng occupied the church, what arrangement was made as to persons who should officiate and preach? A.—I reached New-Brunswick on Saturday afternoon, (the 13th,) coming, as I before mentioned, to supply the pulpit during the month. On reaching New-Brunswick I was informed by an officer of the church of Mr. Tyng's presence in the city, with the expectation of officiating and preaching in St. James' Church the next day. I was informed by the same person that Mr. Tyng had been invited earlier in the season, and a day fixed for his coming; but being unable to be present then, had come out to spend a few days of his vacation with his parishioners at their Summer residences, and that they would be gratified to have him officiate and preach the next day. Learning these facts, I called upon Mr. Tyng at the residence of Mr. Christopher Meyer, and, so far as I had any authority, tendered him the use of the church, next day, to hold such service as he might please. Mr. Tyng, learning that I had come from Chicago for this purpose, was at first unwilling to use the entire day, but the arrangement was finally made that he should do so.

Q.—Did you attend the church on that Sunday morning throughout the service? A.—I did.

Q.—What part of the edifice did Mr. Tyng occupy? A.—He entered by the door [laughter] in the rear and to the right of the altar and of the spectators, which takes the place there of what is the communion table in the Protestant Episcopal Church, [laughter,] passed to the right of the altar and proceeded to the place where prayers are appointed to be said. After making his private devotion, he conducted the service from that point up to the time for the reading of the Scriptures, which he read—reading the morning lessons appointed by the Protestant Episcopal Church for that day, from the reading desk which is in front and to the left of the altar. These all are within the chancel separated from the congregation by the communion rail. He preached, if it was preaching, as he stood at or near by the reading desk.

Q.—Are you acquainted with the service of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and are any of your intimacies in that church? A.—I am; I have a brother who is a priest of that denomination; I have myself been invited to take orders in that church. [Pleasant commotion.]

Q.—What do you say of the services of Mr. Tyng of that morning as to whether or not they were those of the Protestant Episcopal Church? A.—They were such as I have been in the habit of attending in Protestant Episcopal Churches, so far as circumstances would allow; I mention that fact as I have not possessed myself of the [illegible] editions of that service. [Great commotion.]

Dr. Tiffany was then asked to describe in detail the service as said by Mr. Tyng, which he did. He did not, he said, get things "higgledy-piggledy," as was stated in one of the newspapers the other day; he went through the usual prayers as appointed in the prayer-book; he wore a surplice and a bob-tail coat; we had a little talk afterward whether that was being decently habited as the law requires. [Laughter.]

Cross-examination by Mr. Nash—Q.—How long have you been in orders in the Methodist Church? A.—In March, 1848, I was ordained deacon; in March, 1850, I was ordained elder or presbyter; I visited St. James' Church once before in the Spring of same year.

Q.—Is that church differently connected with the Conference than what is usual with the Methodist Episcopal Church? A.—There is a difference in the deed by which the title to the property is vested, and so that the provision for the recognition of the appointments is not named in the deed as required by the discipline of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Q.—When you called on Mr. Tyng on the Saturday evening, did he inform you that any objection had been made by the ministers of his own church to his officiating? A.—He informed me that he had received a letter from Mr. Stubbs, who, he said, was rector of one of the Protestant Episcopal Churches of New-Brunswick, objecting to his preaching in a Methodist meeting-house; I told him in effect——

Mr. Nash—Never mind that.

Q.—Was it necessary for Mr. Tyng to disregard that objection in order to insure the preaching of the Gospel in that house of worship on that same day? A.—I can't answer that question; I think that is what you are here to try. [Laughter.]

The Court begged that Dr. Tiffany would not argue the question, but answer simply; and asked the audience, who were remarkably demonstrative in their expressions of enjoyment of the course of proceeding, to refrain from such manifestations, to remember where they were, and the occasion.

Q.—Of these persons to whom you were introduced as members of Mr. Tyng's Church in New-York, how many were of Mr. Meyer's family? A.—Four or five; I cannot give the names of any others; my invitation was official; Mr. Tyng's was not.

Q.—But for the courtesy of each other would there not have been some difficulty in determining how both invitations could be acted on? A.—I have no doubt that I could have inhibited Mr. Tyng from officiating on that day.

Q.—Is there any regulation of the Methodist Episcopal Church against one presbyter intruding upon the charge of another presbyter of the same Church? If so, please make a reference to it.

(Mr. Fullerton objects to the waste of time.)

A.—I can refer to no specific regulation on the subject, but it is expected that every man will attend to his own business in his own place. [Laughter.]

Q.—Are you familiar with a case of discipline of the Genesee Conference with reference to a case of Rev. Mr. Stiles on a charge of that kind, then stationed at Albion? A.—I am not.

Q.—Were you acquainted in July, '67, with Rev. Dr. McClintock, of that Church? A.—Yes.

Q.—Has he any connection with this Church of St. James? A.—His family were members of the church, and he had officiated for them at morning service for some months. (Identifies the handwriting of Dr. McClintock in a note presented by Mr. Nash.)

Mr. Nash offered a letter (that identified by witness) from Dr. John McClintock, dated New-Brunswick, 10th June, 1867, addressed to Bishop Odenheimer, of New-Jersey, in relation to supplying St. Peter's Church.

Mr. Tracy objected to any reference to the contents of the letter.

Mr. Nash insisted that he had a right to prove that the subject of supplying the Church of St. James was considered between Dr. McClintock and Bishop Odenheimer.

Mr. Tracy again objected, and argued the law as restricting the introduction of the letter in evidence.

The Court having read the letter declined to receive it as evidence.

Cross-examination resumed—Q.—Can you recollect whether on the Sunday in question Mr. Tyng used what is known in the Protestant Episcopal Church as the ante-communion service that morning? A.—My recollection is, that he did not.

Q.—Do you recollect whether he used the Litany? A.—He did not.

Q.—Can you state whether he used the Absolution, pronouncing it standing, or whether he remained kneeling and changed its form to that of supplication? A.—I remember that he used one of the forms of absolution, but as I was kneeling with my back toward him I cannot say whether he stood or knelt.

Redirect examination by Mr. Tracy—Q.—When Mr. Tyng told you that he had received that letter from Dr. Stubb's, did he make any further remark to you on the subject of his right or duty to go on in that case, and if so what did he say?

(Objected to by Mr. Nash on the ground that the accused is not allowed to manufacture evidence for himself. Mr. Nash on consideration withdrew his objection.)

A.—We had some conversation on the subject; I remember one of his remarks was to the effect that the canon to which Dr. Stubbs referred was differently interpreted.

Q.—Did Mr. Tyng state to you what his interpretation of the canon was? A.—Mr. Tyng gave me an account of the history of that canon, and I understood his interpretation to be about this: That the canon was intended or designed to prevent the intrusion of unauthorized or unacceptable ministers into Protestant Episcopal churches. In other words—that it was a law to regulate Protestant Episcopal churches and not elsewhere.

Q.—Did Mr. Tyng then give you his view of another canon, or part of a canon, forbidding one clergyman of his Church, under certain circumstances, to officiate within the parish or cure of another clergyman of his Church, and, if so, state what he said? A.—I think that he did, and that he told me, in effect, that the location of Protestant Episcopal churches in New-York was such, that any minister officiating in his own church might be constructively guilty of officiating in several other parishes at the same time and by the same service. [Laughter; the Court smiling.]

TESTIMONY OF REV. DR. MULENBURG.

Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg was next called for the defence, and took the chair amid some sensation: He said he had exercised his ministry fifty years last September, in Philadelphia, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, Flushing, College Point, and in New-York City.

By Mr. Tracy—What, so far as you know, is the usage of ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church as to officiating in churches of other denominations for the congregations thereof, and in other public places?

Mr. Nash objected to the question. He objected to the admission of any individual story of the usage of the clergymen of the Church.

Mr. Tracy argued at great length the law of this point to which Mr. Nash replied as voluminously.

The Court took some time to consult upon whether Dr. Muhlenberg's evidence in this particular would or would not be received. During this interval there was a terrific eruption of sandwiches among the audience, especially from the capacious bags of the ladies. The cynosure of the ladies' eyes, the young pastor under accusation, was refreshed copiously, and the witness, Dr. Muhlenberg, was not forgotten. The reverend gentleman good humoredly objected, as he said, to this attempt to bribe a witness, but ultimately succumbed to the temptations of the flesh.

Dr. Stubbs took advantage of the opportunity to cultivate kindly relationships with Dr. Tiffany, shaking hands with him in a rapturous way in a corner.

The Court decided that they could not admit the testimony as to usage establishing for them the true meaning of the canon in question, but did not refuse to admit reply, to which they would give such weight and direction as to them seemed fit.

Question repeated.

Dr. Muhlenberg—During the whole course of my ministry I have known ministers of our Church, now and again, to officiate in non-Episcopal Churches, and have done so myself without ecclesiastical censure.

Q.—In such cases, if the place of officiating be in a city, town or village containing one or more churches of the Protestant Episcopal Church, what usage has there been of asking or receiving express consent of the rectors or any of them. A.—I can't speak of general usage, but I have known many cases where there was such officiating without asking such consent—acting without any consultation, as I have done myself. [Manifestations of approval.]

Q.—Have you known any instance in which ecclesiastic censure has been pronounced upon a minister so officiating, by reason of his so doing without the consent of the rector or rectors?

(Objected to by the counsel for the presentors.)

The Court ruled that it might be answered.

A.—I don't recollect one.

Q.—What, so far as you know, has been and is the usage of ministers of this Church as to performing other offices of the ministry, to or for members of their own congregations, although such members be then temporarily residents within the local bounds of other parishes? A.—As far as my knowledge goes such usage is and always has been common.

Q.—According to that usage, does the minister so officiating obtain the consent of the local rector or rectors before so doing? A.—I can't say what is always the case; as a matter of courtesy he may, but not necessarily as in compliance with any requirement of the law; that is merely my opinion.

Q.—Is it the usage of ministers of this Church to use something less than the full form of prayer and service preceding a sermon, under special circumstances, and, if so, state under what circumstances.

(Question objected to, admitted and repeated.)

A.—The ministers of our Church, officiating in extraordinary circumstances, use as much of the prescribed order of the prayer-book as they deem expedient; or, when officiating in non-Episcopal churches, sometimes conform to the order of those churches, as I do myself. [Manifestations of surprise and pleasure in the audience.]

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash—Q.—Is it not, in your view, incumbent on every member of our Church, officiating in one of our churches, to use all the morning prayer before the sermon. A.—Yes.

Q.—Is not this matter of canonical obligation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your view, then, is that the canon does not apply when he preaches in a congregation not of our Church? A.—That is my view.

Q.—Do you mean to say that that is the view of all the clergy, or only of a portion? A.—I think it the view of only a portion—[laughter]—a large portion.

Q.—Do you know of any instance of a minister of this Church having gone into a village or town in which there were one or two ministers in charge of churches, and of his preaching or officiating therein against the express protest of such minister? If so, how many? A.—I can't call to mind any. Say *non mi recordo*. [Laughter.]

Q.—Is it the usage for the minister to officiate after such objection being made? A.—I have answered that in saying that I do not know of any such instances.

Re-direct—Q.—Will you state whether you know of any objections being made by the rector or rectors under such circumstances? A.—I do not know of any.

TESTIMONY OF REV. DR. NEWTON.

Rev. Dr. Newton, thirty years a minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was next called and proceeded to give his opinion of the usage, which is summed up as follows: We of Pennsylvania, said the witness, are accustomed to preach wherever in the Providence of God there is an opening for us, no man contradicting; he had officiated himself in the Presbyterian Church; he never asked any consent from the Episcopal clergyman of the cures where he officiated, nor was ever asked for any himself, even when other clergymen officiated in the burying-ground of his church. The same questions precisely as to usage were put to this witness as put to Dr. Muhlenberg and replied to in like manner.

Cross-examined. Q.—Suppose that some members of the congregation of Holy Trinity and some of St. Albans happened to be attendant at the service of St. James on the same Sunday morning, which clergyman, according to your opinion, would be entitled to preach in that church by reason of the presence there of their respective parishioners? A.—I think that should depend upon whom would be invited, and and if both were invited it would be a question for them to settle between themselves. [Laughter.] According to my construction, wherever I am invited I preach.

Q.—Are you the Rev. Dr. Newton whose sermon Mr. Jay Cooke desired this Court to read carefully and prayerfully? A.—I did not see Mr. Cooke's letter, nor did I see the sermon which he sent.

When asked if he had ever preached in another parish against the protest of his brother clergymen of that parish, the witness answered no; he had often preached, but never was prohibited; never knew of such protest being made; in his experience of thirty years he never met with any dispute as to the construction of the canon regulating the officiating of ministers in the parishes of others.

The Court at this point of the investigation took a recess for an hour—until 4 o'clock.

After recess Rev. Drs. Canfield and Herman Dyer took the witness stand, and were examined as to the usages of the Church in regard to ministers officiating in other churches than their own. Their testimony was merely corroborative of that of other witnesses.

TESTIMONY OF REV. STEPHEN H. TYNG, SEN.

Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Sen., was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Nash as follows:

Q.—How long have you been in the ministry of the Episcopal Church, and in what dioceses have you been occupied as a minister? A.—I have been in the ministry of the Episcopal Church forty-seven years, and I have been occupied in the ministry more or less in the Dioceses of Maine, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, South Carolina, Kentucky, Illinois and Ohio.

Q.—What do you know of the habit of ministers officiating in the churches of other parishes than their own without the consent of the rector of such parish first being obtained? A.—I know the habit of such officiating has been universal within the field and time of my observation, and I never heard of a consent being required or applied for.

Q.—What do you know of the usage of ministers of this Church as to officiating for or with members of their congregations, when such members are temporarily residing in the parish bounds of another minister, without such minister's consent? A.—I know that it has been the universal habit, within my field of observation, for our ministers to follow their own parishioners in the required offices of the ministry wherever they went, unchallenged and free.

Q.—What do you know of the usage of ministers of this Church in making use of less than the whole prescribed form of prayers before sermon—under special circumstances? A.—I know that all our ministers are regular and punctilious in the use of the Book of Common Prayer, as in its own order it is prescribed, upon all regular occasions of public worship, in our own churches and congregations; I also know that ministers of all classes of opinions in our Church have been accustomed, upon irregular occasions, to use the Prayer Book in the best possible conformity to these occasions, omitting responsive parts of the service, which could not be performed without books; the only exception I ever knew was of a very distinguished Presbyter of this diocese, who once read morning prayer on such an occasion, his own part in one voice and the responses of the people in another [laughter;] I was not present on the occasion—I repeat what was told me.

Q.—Do you consider an assemblage in a non-Episcopal place of worship, at the usual hour of Sunday morning service, an irregular occasion? A.—I consider all non-Episcopal assemblies for worship to be irregular. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you also think a mingling of ministrations is calculated to tend to disorder and confusion rather than to peace? A.—I think that such is the excellence of the forms of worship of the Episcopal Church that they can bear comparison with any others, and in a reasonable and intelligent use of them we habitually gain among other denominations far more than we lose, and that such ministrations, bringing people out of irregular relations into regular ones, are adapted to promote ultimate peace and harmony.

Mr. Nash—I don't think that is an answer to my question, but never mind.

Mr. Tyng—I am sure I intended to answer your question. If I have not done so, and you will repeat it, I will give you the best answer in my power.

Mr. Nash—Never mind now.

Q.—What is the irregularity you refer to in non-Episcopal ministrations? A.—The want of an Episcopacy in their ministry and of a liturgy in their worship.

Q.—Have you, in the last few years, solemnized matrimony in New-Brunswick, N. J.? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you not previously procure the consent of the Rector of Christ Church? A.—I did.

Q.—Was not that in accordance with your habitual practice, under such circumstances? A.—Precisely.

Q.—Was it not in accordance with the habitual practice of the clergy of our Church—within the sphere of your experience? A.—Certainly.

Q.—What were the circumstances which dictated the asking that consent? A.—A family in St. George's Church, New-York, permanently changed their residence to New-Brunswick, and became part of the congregation of Christ Church, under the charge of Dr. Stubbs recorded, therefore, in his list of parishoners; the lady in question became one of Dr. Stubbs' communicants.

Q.—Did her being a communicant of the church change the aspect of the matter? A.—Her being a member of Christ Church changed the whole aspect of the matter.

Q.—Did you ever preach or officiate in the limits of any village, town or township in which there were one or two ministers of this church in charge of churches, against the protest of such ministers? A.—The protest described is a proceeding so entirely uncanonical that I never heard of it until this trial in the Episcopal Church.

Q.—Was not such a protest made at Schooley's Mountain, N. J., against your officiating, a few years ago, by Rev. Mr. Morrison? A.—Never by any one; I preached by particular request of Mr. Morrison.

Q.—Is not the practice you have spoken of, of ministers of this Church officiating in the churches of other denominations, within the town or city limits of which there are several ministers of this Church, a practice confined to ministers of certain schools or varieties of religion, or is it universal? A.—In my observation it has been practiced by ministers of every class and school in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Q.—Has the practice you have spoken of been against the protest of ministers of this Church? A.—Protests of resident ministers of this Church are so entirely extra-canonical that I have never heard of their prevailing among regular and well-instructed ministers. [Laughter.]

Q.—You mean to say, whether you hear of a thing or not, depends on its being canonical or extra-canonical? A.—I should hope that I might say that things extra-canonical were not likely to be heard of in this Church.

By the Court—Was there not complaint made by the ecclesiastical authorities of New-Jersey, in 1859, to the ecclesiastical authorities of the Diocese of New-York in reference to your officiating at Schooley's Mountain, within the cure of the clergyman in charge, against his protest? A.—In 1859 the Right Rev. Bishop Potter, my diocesan, presented a paper to me signed by Rev. Eugene A. Hoffman, one of the reverend judges of the present Court, purporting to be a complaint of my officiating at Schooley's Mountain without the permission of the minister in charge; at my own solicitation my Bishop appointed a committee of inquiry, whom I met at their summons, but no one appeared to sustain or prosecute the charge; in accordance with this, the Committee reported to the Bishop.

Q.—Was not that paper signed by Mr. Hoffman as Secretary or Clerk of the Committee of the Diocese of New-Jersey, it being the ecclesiastical authority at that time? A.—It was signed by Mr. Hoffman as the representative of the ecclesiastical authority of New-Jersey, but whether as President or Secretary, I could not state.

Mr. Tracy—Please now state the circumstances of that matter? A.—In August, 1859, a family of St. George's Church sojourning at Schooley's Mountain invited me and my family to come to Schooley's Mountain as visitors. I had never before seen the place. Previous to going there I received a letter from a Mr. Morrison, who represented himself as employed by the Diocesan authority of New-Jersey as missionary for a large number of places in that region. Mr. Morrison requested me to preach for him in a chapel in the neighborhood in the day time of Sunday, and in the drawing-room of the Heath House in the evening, and between the writing of this letter and the time appointed for me to preach, Mr. Morrison had some misunderstanding with the owner of the Heath House, and had removed his service to the parlor of the Belmont House. I arrived at the Heath House on Friday evening *stat nominis umbra*. On the morrow Mr. Morrison called on me, having made all the appointments for these services, required me to vacate these appointments and to follow him to his new premises, which I declined. Mr. Morrison then forbade my preaching in all that region, which I laughed at as absurd, and I fulfilled my appointment.

Mr. Tracy—You have mentioned a service by yourself at New-Brunswick by permission. Can you mention any other, that you performed without permission? A.—I baptized a child in the same house and family in which I had married the mother the year previous. I did not ask permission because she was a member of my cure, and I was not officiating within the cure of Dr. Stubbs.

Q.—Have you ever made any religious address in New-Brunswick not in an Episcopal Church? A.—I delivered an address for the New-Jersey Bible Society in the Presbyterian Church in New-Brunswick. I did not ask permission because I did not deem it "officiating," in the sense of the canon.

Mr. Nash, for prosecution—At the time of the baptism spoken of were you rector of St. George's Church, in the City of New-York? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were not rector of any church in New-Jersey? I am thankful to say I was not. [Laughter.]

Q.—If the Rector of Christ Church had baptized that child, would that have been an intrusion on your parochial cure? A.—Without my permission it would.

Q.—Please explain how a minister belonging to this Church can intrude on the parochial cure of another clergyman by preaching, unless he invades his church edifice. A.—He cannot do it.

Mr. Nash—That is, I suppose, your construction of the canon. Where did you preach at Schooley's Mountain? A.—In the chapel that has been built there between the hotels.

Q.—The Union Chapel? A.—Yes.

Mr. Tracy—How, otherwise than by preaching, can a minister intrude on the cure of another? A.—By undertaking to perform any official duty of his ministry as a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church in a church edifice or in the dwellings of the families belonging to the congregation of that church.

Q.—How if he attempted to set up a rival church in the neighborhood of the prior church within his cure? A.—It would be a most absolute intrusion; one which I can hardly conceive a minister of the Church doing.

Mr. Nash—You mean, then, that officiating by preaching, reading of prayers, &c., as mentioned in the canon, means the establishment of another parochial cure? A.—I don't see how that can be drawn from what I have said; I mean to say that preaching and reading prayers among the families or in the church edifice of a clergyman for the purpose of getting up another congregation and church without his consent, is the most absolute intrusion.

Q.—Suppose the preaching for the purpose of impairing the confidence of the congregation in their minister, would that be an intrusion? A.—If the preaching in a church or among the families of a settled minister without his consent be an intrusion, the motive suggested of undermining and destroying his personal influence and reputation would make it the basest of all intrusions.

Q.—Suppose the reading and preaching were in a school-house adjacent to the church edifice or court-house, would that be an officiating within the cure of the Rector in charge? Do you make any distinction whether a stranger officiates in the church edifice or in a secular building? A.—I hold that the canon gives no territorial jurisdiction whatever to a rector but the public edifices of his congregation and the private dwellings of his accredited parishioners. All ministrations therein without his permission are prohibited by the canon. Over a court-house or school-house, as public buildings in a city, he can have no control.

Q.—How, then, is an officiating in a court-house or school-house, with a view to organizing a new parish, a violation of this canon? A.—It can be a violation of the canon only so far as it professedly interferes with the families or parishioners of the congregation or church referred to.

Q.—By "professedly interferes" do you mean interferes by public announcement of such purpose, or interferes by a different style of preaching? A.—It may interfere professedly by a public announcement or by a private series of visiting among the families of a congregation, with both of which methods we are quite familiar in parochial management; in the interference by open comparison of preaching "the hardest must fend off."

Rev. John Cotton Smith was then called as a witness for the defence, and stated that he had been a minister of the Church for 18 years in Ohio, Maine, Massachusetts and New-York; he indorsed, in the main, Dr. Tyng's statements as to the usages of ministers of his Church in officiating in other parishes and in abridging the services in certain circumstances.

On cross-examination, he stated that he had not had any conference with regard to the construction of the canon with Messrs. Newton, Dyer, Tyng, &c., though he knew there was one construction of the canon which they, or some of them, did not hold. He had signed a protest against what he believed a false construction of the canon in a territorial sense. He had known of some of those named signing it before this trial was commenced. The constructions condemned in that paragraph are held by quite a number of the clergy of this State—enough to make it important to resist them. If one person attempted to enforce that construction, it would be important to resist him. He had, contrary to Dr. Tyng's experience, known of a case where a rector was asked by a stranger for permission to officiate in a church of another denomination, and the rector disclaimed all jurisdiction, and was a little offended that he was applied to.

Mr. Christopher Meyer, called for the defence, testified that he was in July, 1867, a resident of New-York, but had a Summer residence, and was then actually living, in New-Brunswick; he was then a parishioner of Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., and had been so since 1864; in the Summer of 1867 the respondent had visited him at New-Brunswick with the witness' solicitation; on Saturday, July 13, and Mr. Meyer having several times previously invited him to preach there, he, Mr. Tyng, had at length promised that he would come and preach there, and Mr. Meyer gave notice that he would preach there; the notice was in the papers which was incorrect; the witness had contributed $8,000 toward erecting the Church of St. James (M. E.) in New-Brunswick, and had a pew there; there were others of Mr. Tyng's parishioners then in New-Brunswick; witness attended the services in St. James' Church on the 14th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nash—He was originally an Episcopalian, afterward a Methodist, and returned to the Episcopal Church about four years ago; he had been an attendant at Mr. Tyng's Church since his congregation was formed; he continued to be President of the Trustees of St. James', New-Brunswick, till last Summer, when he resigned; he still holds a pew there.

The case for the defence was then closed, and the Court then adjourned to to-day at 10 A. M., when the case will be summed up, Mr. Logan opening for the presentors, Messrs. Parker and C. Tracy following for the defence, and Mr. Nash for the presentors closing the argument.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅛ for money and account.

Five-twenty Bonds	72½
Illinois Central Railway	89½
Erie Railway	49½

FRANKFORT, Friday, Feb. 14—5 P. M.

United States Bonds closed at 76 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 14—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market was slightly lower, but rather firmer at the close of the day. The following are the authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands	8¼d.@8⅜d.
Middling Orleans	8½d.@8⅝d.

The sales of the day foot up 10,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. The market for goods and yarns was heavy.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are unchanged.

PRODUCE—Sugar is lower at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 33s ℔ cwt. Resin steady; quotations unchanged. Refined Petroleum dull at 1s. 1d. ℔ gallon.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR less active and unchanged. WHEAT less active; No. 2 advanced ½c.@1½c., and firm at $2@$2 01; No. 1, $2 05@$2 06. CORN dull at 80¼c.@80½c. for No. 2, and 84c. for No. 1. OATS declined 1½c., closing steady at 56¾c.@57c. RYE dull and unsettled at $1 50@$1 53. BARLEY dull at $2 05@$2 05 for No. 2; sample lots $1 70@$2 22. PROVISIONS quiet; Standard Mess, $22; Straight brands held at $22 50; Prime Mess quiet at $18; Short Rib Middles steady at 10½c.@10⅝c.; Dry Salt Shoulders steady at 8⅜c., loose, cash, and 8⅞c. buyer, March; Sweet Pickled Hams quiet at 13c. LARD quiet at 14c. DRESSED HOGS moderately active; light advanced 10c.@20c.; sales at $8 75@$9; heavy, $9 50@$9 75. LIVE HOGS active and excited, at an advance of 15c.@25c., ranging from $6 37½@$8 38. BEEF CATTLE quiet at $7 25@$7 50 for fair to good shipping Steers. RECEIPTS TO-DAY—4,500 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 47,000 bushels Corn, 16,000 bushels Oats, 2,600 Dressed Hogs, 3,800 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 Dressed Hogs, 3,000 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 14.

COTTON easier; sales 2,700 bales Middlings, 19¾c.; receipts, 6,487 bales; no exports reported; sales of the week, 34,500 bales; receipts, 33,181 bales; exports—coastwise, 2,553 bales; foreign, 9,720 bales; stock, 121,814 bales. SUGAR and MOLASSES active and unchanged. FLOUR easy and unchanged. Corn unchanged. OATS unchanged. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 14¾c. MESS PORK, $25 25@$25 50. LARD scarce; tierce, 15c.; keg, 16¾c. Sterling Exchange, 152@154. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅛ ℔ cent. discount. Gold, 139¾@140.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR steady; Family, $11@$11 50. WHEAT in moderate demand at $2 50 for No. 1 and $2 40 for No. 2 Winter Red. CORN in fair demand at 82c.@83c. for Ear, and 85c.@86c. for Shelled. RYE, $1 65@$1 68. OATS firm at 66c.@67c. for No. 1. BARLEY firm at $2 40@$2 45. COTTON unsettled and nominal at 19½c.; 20c. was asked; no sales. MESS PORK, $22 25. BULK MEATS, 8¾c.@10¾c.@11¾c.; an advance of ¼c. was asked; 150,000 ℔s. of Country and light City sold at 8⅞c.@10¾c. for Shoulders and Sides. BACON in good demand at 10¼c.@11¾c.@12⅝c.@13¾c. for Shoulders. Sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Gold, 139¾@140, buying.

BUFFALO, Friday, Feb. 14.

FLOUR dull and unchanged; sales, 250 bbls; city ground Spring at $10 25. WHEAT inactive and nominal. CORN steady; sales, 4 cars New, at $1 05 on the track; 2 cars old at $1 07 in store. OATS nominal. RYE in more inquiry; sales, 6,000 bushels on private terms. BARLEY dull and unchanged. DRESSED HOGS, MESS PORK and LARD unchanged.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 14.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 47 5-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55¾. Gold, 140¼.

[Advertisement.]

Sooner or later, a neglected cold will develop a constant cough, shortness of breath, failing strength, and wasting of flesh—the avant couriers of consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the pulmonary organs, as well as in bronchial complaints, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attests—while in coughs and colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The $10,000 in railroad bonds and $2 the $150 in money, stolen from D. W. STIDULPH, of Mount Vernon, on Monday night, never could have been taken had not Mr. S. been caught asleep. Had his house been protected with the Burglar-Alarm Telegraph, he would have known the instant the burglar opened the window.

E. HOLMES, No. 231 Broadway.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Paris	Feb. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Caledonia	Feb. 15	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA AND PANAMA.

Fulton	Feb. 15	New-York	Panama.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

SATURDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *City of Paris*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 45 North River, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Havana, by the *Bienville*, close at 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:30 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails...5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and	4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana and Nassau—Mrs. O. W. Josiyn, Miss Joslyn, Master Joslyn and servant, Mrs. Spencer K. Green, A. J. Vanderpool, wife and daughter, Hon. L. B. Woodruff and wife, Miss Woodruff, Miss San ford, Gen. J. H. Martindale and wife, Miss Martindale, Master Harry Martindale, Miss O. Van Schaack, C. A. Rapaldo and wife, Thos. A. Moore and wife, Mrs. McDougal, Mrs. J. McGuinness, Mrs. Macaulay and daughter, Hon. N. Perry and wife, N. Perry, Jr., and wife, S. S. Conant and wife, John Swinton, G. T. Gould and wife, Mrs. John Gardner, Palbo Barretta, Enrique Venencia, M. Megill, Edward Mayaz, Major McFarlane, U. S. A., Wm. Barron, C. T. Emmet, F. Dallenburger, Pedro Mellepi, Juan Delsorden, Albert Aders, Charles Comstock, J. L. Cammann, A. B. Sanchez, L. Lafont, Mr. Crecaisto, John Cook, James A. Brewster, J. de Esteva and servant, M. Humana, W. J. Rigerta, C. Brande and servant, J. H. Grover, Thos. Livingston, J. Brown.

In steamship Huntsville, from Savannah—Theo. Meves, J. B. Hogg, Charles Wilson and wife, Miss Louisa Johnson, John Symonds.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 55 | Sun sets.... 5 35 | Moon rises... 12 40

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 15 | Gov. Island. 2 04 | Hell Gate.... 3 26

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Feb. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Moneka, Shackford, Charleston, Wheeler & Linnard; City of Paris, (Br.,) Kennedy, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Barks Adelaide Pendergast, (Br.,) Lawson, Buenos Ayres via Satilla River, Pendergast Bros.; Canada, (Br.,) Smith, Havre, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Newcastle, (Br.,) Armstrong, Antwerp, W. F. Schmidt's Sons; Sharpsburg, Randall, Charleston, Walsh & Carver; Princess of Wales, (Br.,) Shields, London, C. S. Wright; Joshua & Mary, (Br.,) Turner, Gibraltar, &c., Marsh & McCully.

Brigs Potomac, Snow, Fernandina and St. Augustin, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Giles Loring, Soule, Cardenas, Brett, Son & Co.; Philip Larrabee, Crowell, Providence, L. Godwin & Co.

Schooners Ida L., Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Frank Walton, Carson, Indianola and Lavacca; J. H. Burnett, Crowley, St. Jago, Cuba, Miller & Houghton; Royal Arch, (Br.,) Davison, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umbhray & Co.; Alice A. Bandell, Stead, Valencia, James Henry.

Arrived.

Steamship Brunette, Spinney, Havana Feb. 6, and Norfolk Feb. 13, with sugar and fruit to Jacob Lorillard, Jr. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage. Put into Norfolk Feb. 12, short of coal, and sailed again Feb. 13, at 4 P. M., in co. with the Prussian bark Ernest Herzog, from Rio Janeiro for New-York. Took a pilot on the 14th inst., at 10 A. M., off Barnegat, from pilot-boat Washington, No. 22.

Steamship Minnesota, (Br.,) Pierce, Liverpool Jan. 27, and Queenstown 31st, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Williams & Guion. Has had westerly gales the entire passage. Sld. in co. with steamship Denmark, for New-York.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Feb. 5, via Nassau 10th, with mdse. and 64 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Has had heavy N. W. gales since leaving Nassau.

Steamship Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden. Experienced very heavy N. gales S. of Hatteras, and was obliged to heave to for 15 hours. Feb. 10, 6 A. M., 25 miles north of Frying-pan Shoals, passed steamship Wilmington, hence for Galveston. 12th, 5 P. M., lat. 36 45, passed steamship Cleopatra, hence for Savannah.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Feb. 7, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Gulf City, Stewart, New-Orleans Jan. 30, via Fortress Monroe Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Put into Fortress Monroe short of coal.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Morgan, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, Me., with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Saratoga, King, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Steamer Oceanus, Davis, Providence.

Steamer Doris, Almy, Bristol.

Ship Italia, (of Bath,) Whitmore, Genoa Dec. 28, passed Gibraltar Jan. 7, with mdse. to J. B. Phillips & Son. Made the southern passage; had fine weather on the passage; passed Bermuda Feb. 6; since that time had northerly gales.

Brig Proteus, (of Portland,) McAlevy, Havana 18 ds., with sugar to master. From the 1st to the 10th, had a continuation of heavy gales from N. and N. W.; since then has had light S. W. to N. W. winds.

Schr. Galvin S. Edwards, (of Philadelphia,) Gandy, St. John's, P. R., via Delaware Breakwater 3 ds., with sugar to Mason, Pratt & Co. Has been 12 ds. north of Hatteras, with northerly gales; put into the Breakwater for orders.

Schr. Redington, Gregory, Richmond, for New-Bedford.

Schs. Mary Riley, Riley, Boston.

Schr. Montezuma, Bolger, Baltimore 6 ds., corn.

SANDY HOOK, Sunset—Nothing in sight bound in. Wind light S. W., clear.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 14—3 P. M.—The steamship Russia, Capt. Cook, from New-York, has arrived here en route to Liverpool.

The steamship France, which left New-York on Sunday, Feb. 2, arrived at Liverpool Thursday, 13th inst.

No. 546 Broadway.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT TO ERECT THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL CHARTER FROM THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Trustees held at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 9th inst., it was RESOLVED, THAT THE ENTIRE NET PROCEEDS SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE ERECTION OF THE ASYLUM. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT—GEN. JAMES A. BEAVER.
SECRETARY—LIEUT. GEORGE B. BERGEN.
TREASURER—GEN. HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a NATIONAL HOME for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who in their patriotism have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness, who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel Des Invalides, where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers—Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the county poor-house, or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges—they have performed their part—we enjoy the result of their sacrifices—we must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a Home and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

by this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid toward the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

READ THE FOLLOWING CARDS:

We hereby certify that we have examined the diamond goods, pearls, emeralds, rubies and other precious stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS.,
Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden-lane, New-York.
J. HERMANN,
Diamond Setter, No. 391 Broome-st., New-York.

Having perfect confidence in the integrity of your enterprise, and heartily indorsing your noble object, it affords me pleasure to tender you gratuitously the use of my show-window for the display of your diamonds.

JOHN N. GENIN, No. 513 Broadway.

From the Postmaster-General of the United States.

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Whereas, The Supervisors of the Gettysburgh Asylum for Invalid Soldiers, have made due application to John H. Diehl, Collector of Internal Revenue, for the Second Collection District of the State of Pennsylvania, for permission to hold a Gift Festival; and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said Gift Festival will be devoted to charitable uses.

Permission is hereby granted to the said Supervisors to hold such Gift Festival, exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty in respect to said Gift Festival.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.

Having labored for three years to erect a home for our Crippled Veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New-York Legislature incorporating some 100 of our best citizens as directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen and influence. Very truly yours,

CHAS. G. HALPINE.

Fully sympathizing with your great object, I tender you, gratuitously, the services of my Full Orchestra on the occasion of your Festival at Irving Hall.

THEODORE THOMAS.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the diamonds on public exhibition in the show-window of the large fur and hat establishment of John N. Genin, No. 513 Broadway, (under the St. Nicholas Hotel,) New-York. The world-renowned yacht *Henrietta* has also been purchased.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at $1 each, admitting the holders to the Fair and the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL;

AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 22, 1868,

On which occasion a Committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the Management in making the distribution, before the audience, at the

PRESENTATION FAIR,

to commence on MONDAY, Feb. 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$641,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

will be distributed among the Ticket-holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS:

No.			No.		
A.	1 Present in Greenbacks	$100,000	53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Ear-Rings	1,500
1.	1 Present in Greenbacks	30,000	54.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
2.	1 Present in Greenbacks	30,000	55.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Stud	1,500
3.	1 Yacht, the Famous *Henrietta*	50,000	56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000	57.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	1,500
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000	58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings, (all Large Diamonds)	25,000	59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Ear-Rings	15,000	60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000	61.	1 Single-Stone Ring	1,500
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000	62.	1 Single-Stone Pin	1,500
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, (Large Diamonds)	7,000	63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000	64.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Pin	1,500
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,600	65.	1 Pair Diamond Single-Stone Ear-Rings	800
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000	66.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	800
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet, Brooch and Ear-Rings	5,000	67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000	68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Ear-Rings and Pin	800
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000	70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three-Stone Ring	800
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Ear-Rings	4,000	72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000	74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000	75.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000	76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000	77.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Pin	500
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500	78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500	79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Ear-Rings	500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500	80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,500	81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000	82.	1 Ladies' Diamond Set Watch	400
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000	83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000	84.	1 Gold Watch	300
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Ear-Rings	3,000	85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000	86.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000	87.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000	88.	1 Diamond Three-Stone Ring	150
36.	1 Diamond Brooch, (in Silver)	3,000	89.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Stud	150
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000	90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000	91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000	92.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	150
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500	93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500	94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500	95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500	96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
44.	1 Pearl Breast-Pin, Ear-Rings and Head Ornament	2,500	97.	1 Diamond Single-Stone Ring	100
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500	98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500	99.	1 Ladies' Gold Watch	100
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500	100.	1 Coral Brooch and Ear-Rings	100
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500	101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000	102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Pin	1,500	103.	1 Emeral Scarf Pin	50
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500	104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,500	105 to 1,104	One thousand Copies of the Splendidly illustrated Presentation Work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
			1,105 to 2,104	1,000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
				Also, 120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $641,950

HOW TO OBTAIN TICKETS.

Orders may be sent to us in registered letters or post-office orders, in sums from $1 to $25 at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent in drafts or by express, at the following

CLUB RATES.

5 tickets to one address	$4 50	40 tickets to one address	$35 00
10 tickets to one address	9 00	50 tickets to one address	43 50
20 tickets to one address	17 50	100 tickets to one address	85 00

ADDRESS ALL ORDERS AND COMMUNICATIONS TO

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,

NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, NO. 1,126 CHESTNUT-ST.
WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., CORNER GRAND AND 7TH STS.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY

FOR

DIABETES,

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER,

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS, CATARRH OF THE BLADDER, STRANGURY OR PAINFUL URINATING.

For these diseases, it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms.

Are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through the hips? A teaspoonful a day of Helmbold's Buchu will relieve you.

PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS

PLEASE NOTICE.

I make no secret of ingredients. Helmbold's Extract Buchu is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care, prepared in vacuo and according to rules of

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY.

These ingredients are known as the most valuable Diuretics afforded.

A DIURETIC

is that which acts upon the kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

ACTS GENTLY.

Is pleasant in taste and odor, free from all injurious properties, and immediate in its action.

FOR THE SATISFACTION OF ALL,

see Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

"BUCHU. Its odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, its taste bitterish, and analagous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Uretha, diseases of the Prostate, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy."

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

see Professor Dewee's valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. Physic, of Philadelphia.

See any and all Standard Works on Medicine.

[Dr. KEYSER is a physician of over thirty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.]

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.

DEAR SIR: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about BUCHU, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated.

You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of BUCHU—the powdered leaves, the simple decoction, tincture fluid extracts; and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Eighteen years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits, and without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effects on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
No. 140 Wood-st., Pittsburg, Penn.

AUGUST 11, 1865.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

From the Largest Manufacturing

CHEMIST IN THE WORLD.

I am acquainted with H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the drug-store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WM. WEIGHTMAN (firm of Powers and Weightman),
Manufacturing Chemists,
9th and Brown sts., Philadelphia.

The proprietor has been induced to make this [illegible] from the fact that his [illegible]

GENUINE PREPARATIONS,

and knowing that the intelligent refrain from using anything pertaining to quackery or the patent-medicines, most of which are prepared by self-styled doctors who are too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations.

THESE PARTIES RESORT

to various means of effecting sales, such as copying parts of advertisements of popular remedies and finishing with certificates.

The science of medicine stands SIMPLE, PURE AND MAJESTIC, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, truth alone for its capital.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

Health is most seriously endangered by the use of an advertised medicine, or any remedy, unless the contents are known, or the character [illegible] of the party so offering.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATIONS.

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Established upward of 18 years.

Prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS,

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 594 Broadway, New-York,

AND HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,

No. 104 South 10th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

Price $1 25 per bottle, or 6 for $6 50. Sold by all druggists.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

"BERRIAN"

HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS,
NO. 601 BROADWAY.

SEE PAGE FIVE.

THE SUN.

THE PEOPLE'S NEWSPAPER,

Has the LARGEST CIRCULATION of all the daily papers IN THE METROPOLITAN DISTRICT.

It contains ALL THE NEWS in so compact form that BUSINESS MEN CAN READ IT.

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FIRE ESCAPES,

FOR TENEMENT HOUSES,

Made at short notice, in conformity with the requirements of the present law, by
JAS. L. JACKSON & BRO.'S Iron Works,
28th-st., near 1st-av., New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 227, Feb. 14, 1868.
32, 13, 10, 42, 53, 72, 20, 65, 46, 11, 57, 67.

PADUCAH—CLASS No. 228, Feb. 14, 1868.
62, 10, 25, 14, 5, 64, 54, 70, 52, 22, 40, 8.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 175, Feb. 14, 1868.
52, 56, 46, 43, 60, 13, 31, 21, 8, 69, 47, 14.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 176, Feb. 14, 1868.
7, 33, 62, 60, 66, 63, 46, 22, 28, 69, 39, 35.

Prizes cashed and information given in all legalized lotteries. Circulars sent free. JOSEPH BATES, No. 6 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold. Information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished [illegible] J. SLUTE, Broker, [illegible]

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

ANNOUNCEMENT.—WHITE FAWN AND [illegible] Pilgrim [illegible]

30,000 FRANCS.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.

AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR .... LONDON.
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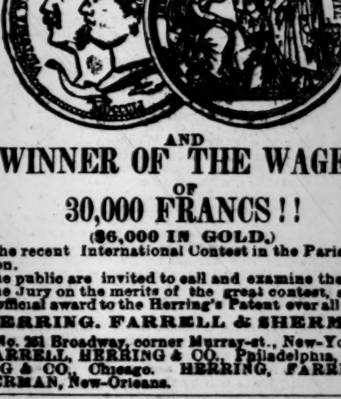

WINNER OF THE WAGER OF 30,000 FRANCS!!

($6,000 IN GOLD,)

at the recent International contest in the Paris Exhibition.

The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the unsuccessful French safe.

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FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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WHITE LINEN GAITERS.
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No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

PHILIP PHILLIPS & CO.,

NO. 37 UNION-SQUARE, BROADWAY, N. Y.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in [illegible] Organs, [illegible] of SUPERIOR PIANOS and MELODEONS, [illegible] SUNDAY-SCHOOL MUSIC.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST." FOUNDED 1855.

For supplying Schools with Teachers;
For representing Teachers who want positions;
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All Teachers should have "Application Form."

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